The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1872. NUMBER 86.

INSURANCE.

A. D. 1794.

Insurance Company of North America,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cash Assets after paying Boston Losses, over TWO AND ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

This OLD COMPANY has paid the enormous sum of

$27,000,000

Since its organization, and is as good for its contracts as it always has been. Its losses at Boston will NOT TAKE ONE HALF OF ITS SURPLUS.

CHAS. H. CASE,

160 LaSalle-st.

Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.

Assets, $11,477,140.22.

Losses in Boston of nearly One Million Dollars, will be paid at once, and without touching the Special Deposit of

$1,302,796.16,

placed in the United States for the benefit of policy holders.

The Liverpool office have already forwarded us additional supplies. The business will be continued as usual.

CHAS. H. CASE,

Manager for Northwestern States.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

ORGANIZE FOR SELF-PROTECTION WITH BABCOCK FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS,

Office, 78 Market street.

FURNITURE.

M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

511, 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN CENTRAL BLOCK, Room E.

DOLPH & THOMALEN

3 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

URNITURE.

All expenses, small profits, low prices.

SKATES.

BARNEY & BERRY'S

UB SKATES,

FOR SALE BY

L. WAYNE & SON,

DEALERS IN

ors' & Cabinet Hardware,

North Canal-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

KRONBERG,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TCHES AND JEWELRY,

ed to his new and elegant building, 159 STATE-st., now prepared to offer to his patrons and the largest and best selected stock in his line in this city. Also, a complete line of watch-materials and tools. Special inducements to the trade.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ENCH & CO.,

liable Jewellers,

have removed to their New Store,

State-st.

st., where they hope to see all their old customers and many new ones.

BOLTS.

NENTAL BOLT WORKS,

RISHER, CLARKE & CO.,

URERS OF MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, STOVE, AND CAR BOLTS, TURN BUCKLES, ETC. Any description of bolts made on short notice. Works corner Market and Kinzie-sts. CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., Wood & East Madison-st. sole agents.

FINANCIAL.

OLLECTIONS

made in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas.

MADE on approved paper left with us

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,

204 Wabash-av.

ASH.

ash for all or your old claims in any part of the West, and with less expense than any other collection agency. Try us. TREASURER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.

ns Negotiated

in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

C. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

163 East Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

Standard

Fire Ins. Co. of New York.

Cash Assets, Nearly

$500,000.

We are in receipt of the following despatch:

"We will pay our Boston losses promptly, and leave our capital unimpaired.

"WM. M. ST. JOHN, Sec."

DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,

164 LA-SALLE-ST.

MUSICAL.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL

ARION PIANOS

AND

Estey Organs!

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,

211 STATE-ST.

SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

STORY & CAMP.

PIANOS,

OF DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,

Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Warning to Horse Owners.

Circumstances alter cases. The treatment of the horse disease or Epizootic Influenza, varies according to the circumstances or the course of the disease. Therefore, when your horse is sick, do not rely on newspaper prescriptions, do not trust universal remedies, or quack medicines, but go at once to an expert. From the 31st of October to the 15th of November, I have treated 62 horses. Not a single one died; all are convalescent except a few, which are not out of danger, because I was called too late to treat them. I am thoroughly acquainted with that contagious disease, and to write this article I was only prompted by the conviction that I did owe the above warning to the horse-owning public. A. TILLEMA,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872. No. 154 Second-st.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

The Chicago City Railway Company will operate STEAM DUMMY TRAINS on State-st., between Twenty-second and Randolph-sts., leaving each end of the line, as nearly as possible, EVERY HALF HOUR, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., inclusive, and every hour from 6 p. m. to 11 p. m., inclusive. The cars will stop, to take on and put off passengers at the following streets only: Madison, Van Buren, Harrison, Peck-court, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second. E. T. ORKIN, Supt.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS!

Newest Styles. Reasonable Prices.

427 WABASH-AV

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON.

INSURANCE.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

UNDERWRITERS'

AGENCY,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, - $4,000,000.

The following telegram was received Monday morning:

New York, Nov. 11, 9:50 a.m.

David Beveridge, Adj't'r, care Jas. B. Floyd, Agent, Chicago, Ill.:

"Our Boston losses will not exceed One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), and will be paid as promptly as were our Chicago losses.

(Signed) A. STODDART,

Gen'l Agent.

Reliable Insurance

Will continue to be furnished by

JAMES B. FLOYD,

168 LaSalle-st.,

Bryan Block.

TELEGRAMS.

"HOFFMAN IS ALL RIGHT."

Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

"Untouched by Boston Fire."

NORTHWESTERN

National Insurance Co.,

MILWAUKEE.

"Boston Losses Less Than Sixty Thousand—All Right."

HOME INSURANCE CO.,

COLUMBUS, O.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

3 and 4 Bryan Block, Chicago.

$2,000,000 NOT LOST!

The Orient

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

TAKES NO FIRE RISKS, and has lost nothing by the Boston Fire.

CASH ASSETS, $2,000,000.

VESSEL OWNERS and SHIPPERS can receive Insurance in this Company without the danger of loss from great conflagrations that imperil Companies doing both a Fire and Marine business.

HULL and CARGO RISKS taken at current rates by

FARMER & ATKINS,

AGENTS,

86 LaSalle-st.

BOSTON FIRE.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

GO TO

Leon Frank,

No. 92 West Washington-st.,

Agent of the

Michigan State Insurance Co.,

ADRIAN, MICH.

This sound Company was organized in 1853, has always paid its losses promptly, and its assets are over $300,000. It had no losses in Boston.

Risks taken, and the rates made according to the value thereof, by LEON FRANK, Agent.

INSURANCE.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

NORTH MISSOURI

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets Over $900,000.

ALLEMANIA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

of Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASH ASSETS, NEARLY $300,000.

The following telegrams explain themselves:

"MACON, Mo., Nov. 10, 1872.

"H. S. TIFFANY & CO., General Agents, Chicago:

"The 'NORTH MISSOURI' is not affected by the Boston fire.

"A. LARRABEE, Sec'y."

"NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

"Gents: The NORTH MISSOURI does not lose one dollar by the Boston Fire.

"J. J. BERNE,

"Supt. Agencies Eastern Dept."

"PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11, 1872.

"'ALLEMANIA' has no loss in Boston.

"C. P. HERROSEE, Sec'y."

Policies issued in the above sterling and reliable Companies at fair and equitable rates. Apply to

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

Office, 156 & 158 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD

Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Official telegram from the Parent Office announces that the losses sustained in the Boston Fire, not exceeding $250,000, will be promptly paid as rapidly as adjusted, and the Company continue business as usual.

S. R. HOLMES,

SPECIAL AGENT.

ST. PAUL

Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

CASH ASSETS, $600,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1872.

By telegram received this morning from the Secretary of the ST. PAUL, I am informed that its losses by the Boston Fire are small—will not exceed $20,000.

Reliable Insurance

Policies issued at the Chicago Office.

CHAS. E. ROLLO, Agent,

154 LA SALLE-ST. BASEMENT.

PHENIX

INSURANCE CO.

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000

CASH SURPLUS, July 1, 1872, 871,000

Telegram from Company says: "Boston losses cannot exceed $450,000. Go ahead."

R. S. CRITCHELL,

AGENT,

127 LaSalle-st.

HAMBURG-BREMEN

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HAMBURG GERMANY.

Losses in Boston small. We continue to write, as heretofore, on Mercantile and Dwelling Risks.

HENRY GREINEBAUM & CO.,

Agents, 16 N. Canal-st.

HENRY GREINEBAUM. CONRAD WITKOWSKY.

[Despatch from Company, per Cable.]

HENRY GREINEBAUM & CO.:

For Boston losses draw on Schroeder, of London.

KLOMHOLD,

Managing Director.

SAFE!

THE

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

FIRE INS. CO.,

OF SOUTH NORWALK, CT.,

Telegraphs: "Losses in Boston not heavy. No impairment of capital."

Taking only approved risks, in small lines, well scattered, and at full rates, this Company indemnifies to its policy-holders unsurpassed by any.

FARMER & ATKINS,

86 LA SALLE-ST.

INSURANCE.

Imperial

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON.

CASH RESOURCES,

$10,898,489.92!

Deposited in this Country for Security of American Policy-Holders,

$1,055,505.82!

The IMPERIAL pays a loss of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS with less friction than most Companies pay One Thousand.

Her losses by the Great Fire were paid in CASH, upon presentation of proofs, without deducting Interest or Discounts of any kind.

"Advice of yesterday overestimated. Loss proves to be only about one hundred thousand. "IMP'L INS. CO."

This Company confines itself to FIRE business, having no complications with LIFE or MARINE Insurance, and insures Dwellings, Household Furniture, Stores, Rents, and all kinds of Merchandise in each Division of the city and surrounding towns.

DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,

164 LASALLE-ST.

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

Arthur C. Ducat.

INSURANCE.

THE OLD

HOWARD

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

Organized 1825, is the first Insurance Company that established an Agency in Chicago, and has been on duty here ever since.

All losses during this period have been honorably adjusted and promptly paid—the Company paying its losses in full (over half a million) to the people of Chicago after the Great Conflagration.

The HOWARD does not lose a dollar in the Boston Fire, and continues to take risks on dwellings and contents, buildings and stocks, and short risks on grain, merchandise, and provisions, in elevators, warehouses, depots, and packing-houses.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, AGENT,

Cor. Madison and Market-sts., over Union National Bank.

BREWERS'

INSURANCE CO.,

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CASH ASSETS, NOV. 1, $377,918.02

LANCASTER

FIRE INS. CO.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, $325,000.00

These Companies lose but little in Boston, and that little will be PAID IN FULL!

PORK, GRAIN, BUILDINGS, and Merchandise of all kinds insured at fair rates.

E. E. RYAN & CO.,

INSURANCE AGENTS,

23 South Canal-st.

FARRAGUT

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

Boston Losses Only $20,000.

CASH CAPITAL, - $200,000

CASH ASSETS, - 300,000

Apply for Policies to

FRANCIS P. FISHER, Agent,

144 LA SALLE-ST., Otis Block.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES,

For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

CLOGSTON'S PATENT.

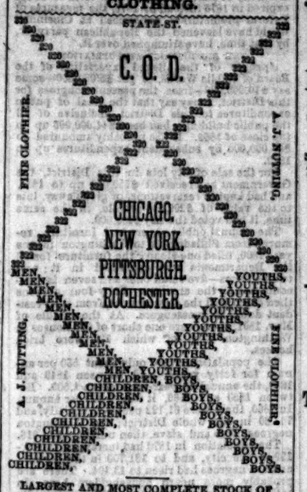
Estimates made on application to

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,

76 West Washington-st.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.



LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST.

BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

A LARGE INVOICE,

By Express,

OF

OVERCOATS

AND

Business Suits,

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 & 47 West Madison-st.

376 State-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

TOYS

AND

JEWELLERS' FINDINGS.

Our HEADQUARTERS, No. 71 Milk-st., Boston, was burned out in the recent fire.

Our FACTORIES being out of town, we shall be able to fill all orders with little delay.

We have a good stock of goods in hand at our several stores.

DENNISON & CO.,

34 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Chicago.

202 BROADWAY, - - - New York.

51 WEST FOURTH-ST., - - Cincinnati.

632 CHESTNUT-ST., - Philadelphia.

Schweitzer & Beer,

IMPORTERS OF

Toys and Fancy Goods, Bohemian Glassware, China and Lava Goods, Baskets, Accordions, &c., &c.

154 STATE-ST.

Near Monroe.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GET THE LOW PRICES AT

FREEMAN'S

ONE-PRICE HOUSE

211 WEST MADISON-ST.

A full line of P. C. BURT'S Fine Shoes for Ladies.

HORSE MEDICINE.

DR. BONNY'S

HORSE MEDICINE

Is the very thing for the new Disease.

"I HAVE TRIED IT."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,

Wholesale Agents, 92 & 94 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bookbinders' Stock and Tools,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

78 and 80 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OX SHOEING.

By experienced shoers, from the lumbering regions of Maine. We guarantee better work than is done in the city. Give us a call.

COEY & HAM,

231 West Lake-st., Chicago.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Further Details of the Great Calamity.

The People Bear Up Under Their Misfortune with Chicago Heroism.

The Latest Calculations Figure a Dead Loss to Boston of $50,000,000.

Ten Millions Worth of Boots and Shoes and Leather Destroyed.

The Boston Insurance Companies Will Average 50 Per Cent Payment of Losses.

Ten Thousand Working Girls Out of Employment.

Only a Few Isolated Cases of Applicants for Relief.

Aid and Sympathy from All Parts of the Country.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Chicago is still entitled to the fire monument. In no respect, either of space burned over, value of property destroyed, society disorganized, or population made houseless, is there comparison between your great agony of thirteen months ago and this Boston sorrow. Chicago burned away and left only the rim of the city. Boston has an air-hole burned up into it from the wharves not relatively larger than the mantel and chimney-piece in an ordinary square parlor. This space is hardly one-fifteenth of the thick-necked mainland part of Boston, and the general shape of the burned waste is that of a jug-pitcher and handle, the bottom of the pitcher resting on the harbor, and being there about 800 feet long, and the pitcher itself rising up to Washington street, about 1,700 feet from the harbor. From side to side the total width of the burned space is also about 1,700 feet. What I have called the handle-part of this pitcher is the space north of Water street, outside of the main waste, made by the fire. The new Post Office granite building, which is two hundred feet long, still stands almost intact between the top of the pitcher and the space burned back of it, which I have called the handle, and right opposite that is the spout of the pitcher. The fire began at the corner of Sumner and Kingston streets one hour after dark last Saturday. It began in a furnace, and burned up through the wooden fins of a storehouse elevator, so that it was discovered in the basement and at the top of the structure at once. At 8 o'clock, the edifice where it started was all blazing and trembling with inward heat. A light fresh brisk wind blowing from the northwest and west favored it, but it did give it direction, for instead of blowing toward the water side, it preferred, without known incentive, to start westward and northward, and devoured the wholesale business portion of the city. It had three lines of advance, all burning simultaneously from the same general centre. At the corner of Summer and Otis street, near Winthrop square, one line of fire burned in the eye of the wind up Summer street to Washington, and thence along to the corner of Milk street, where they stopped it with gunpowder at daylight on Sunday. A second line of fire proceeded with the wind down Summer street to the Hartford & Erie wharf and depot, and then travelled up the harbor docks, doing a good deal of work. At about midnight the greatest line of fire, receiving reinforcement from the other two, edged along to the northward, as if to reach State street, and burned down the line of Central and Lindall streets, not being very nice about street lines, but creating a topography of its own.

The whole space of ground made bare by the fire is not eighty acres, and the whole of the burned district is very plainly and comfortably to be seen from any elevated pile of waste masonry. The time of the greatest fire was about twelve hours, although some hours of Sunday morning were required to insure its non-extension, and there was but a single return of the conflagration, which happened at midnight on Sunday night, at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, threatening Jordan, Marsh & Co., and burning out half a dozen firms in the course of three hours. This last fire was caused by explosions of gas.

The Boston fire literally meant business. It spared residences, although it passed into tenements of the south side and gave them a warming. It despised what commerce is left of Boston, and, kindling a coaster or two, lit the coal-barge along the piers, and then allowed itself to be played on by hose carried aboard of steam-tugs, and it was a very circumspect fire about taking life, and was scrupulous as to shrines. Two churches contented it, Trinity and St. Stephens, both Episcopal. It left the Old South Church unscarred from the old gray brick walls to the top of the vane, and great is the devout warble of Boston thereat. It made a dive towards old Faneuil Hall, but left it in all its magnificence to be a temporary Post Office. And not a theatre, nor spot of amusement, and scarcely a hotel worth considering, did the fire consume. Its victim was solely the wholesale business of Boston, and the sufferers are nearly all business men. As far as these interests were concerned, the fire was a monumental success. It swept off seven banks, all the boot and shoe palaces, the wool and leather, crockery, iron, and domestic dry goods establishments. It made such a hole in the acquisitive bump of Boston, that very costly trepanning will be required to mend it, but the loss by this fire will not probably reach the figure of $60,000,000.

The Boston *Advertiser* and the Boston *Herald* were cool enough on Monday to state the loss at from $85,000,000 to $125,000,000, while the *Journal* was insisting upon $200,000,000. On Monday evening the *Traveller* reduced this amount to $70,000,000. The other papers of this (Tuesday) morning hang on to the figure of $65,000,000. The better experts here say that $75,000,000 is a high estimate, and $60,000,000 more nearly the correct amount. The assessed value of all the buildings destroyed is $13,000,000, and the number of firms, real and nominal, is above nine hundred.

The newspapers were singularly fortunate, only the *Transcript* losing its edifice, which was new and had cost about $60,000; but the walls still stand, and look three times more capable of rehabilitation than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S former office. The *Gazette* and *Pilot*, weeklies, lost pretty much everything; and the *Daily Post* burned all around and on top, and was well drenched, yet escaped as an edifice in nearly perfect condition. All the dailies issue to-day, and the Boston fire proves, as at Chicago, that the starting-point of all cities after such a calamity is newspapers and the telegraph. It is flood tide here for advertising, and in no other way is it possible to rediscover friends or business houses. The ruins of the

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

WASHINGTON.

Greeley as a Defeated Man---His Illustrious Predecessors.

The Third Term---Growth of the Federal Village.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1872.

There will be a good deal of coarse haw-haw, and I told you so, over Mr. Greeley's defeat; but those who supported him have no apologies to make.

HINTS ABOUT THE FLOOD.

The excellence and discipline of the Democratic party behaved with chivalric courtesy to their old critic; but the Democratic rank and file, particularly in the cities, had lost interest in National politics, and had been corrupted in the localities. Witness the extraordinary spectacle of the negroes voting for Jimmy O'Brien for Mayor, in the great negro ward of New York. The immemorial prejudice of Celt to African had been lost in the civic debauchery of the party.

At no time has there been less movement in affairs than during the campaign. The Cincinnati Convention believed there was a conscience in the country, and appealed to it. The time was inauspicious, for in place of a conscience, there was general prosperity, except in the South, and, even there, Texas was doing finely, and Virginia well. The harvest-time of the year is not well adapted to penance and prayer.

But, as to the grand loyalty of Republicans to their party, fudge! Up to the nomination of Mr. Greeley, from one-half to two-thirds of the whole vote of that party looked on beamingly with this sort of encouragement: "Boys, do the best you can, and we'll consider it!" But, no matter whom the nominee, the country was bound, on reconsideration, to turn its countenance from him; and this it did without any ill-feeling for Greeley, but from the hesitation, or, as Shakespeare has it, "the regard" with which great enterprises turn their currents awry.

ETCHINGS.

The personal stake which the average man has in the Presidency, in humdrum times, is small. It is less than that which the average man has in the fate of his soul, notwithstanding the preachers' long bassoon. Without a powerful incentive, he will vote to sustain things as they are; and the machinery of the party in power, used without extraordinary corruption, is a part of the framework of things. The intricate machinery of city politics can be disturbed by buying some of the engineers, as was done in Philadelphia last October; but to move upon the surface of the whole country, even with such machinery as Napoleon III. had, will tax any political treasury. Napoleon's widest instrumentality was a rhyme, as follows:

> Francais, voulez vous du bon?
> Choisez Napoleon!

Literally translated, this reads:

> Frenchmen, business do you want?
> Choose the safe President, General Grant!

Every sensible man who is called upon to look upon Greeley's supporters as the enemies of the country may ask himself whether he required no opposition whatever to the favorite of the harvest-time? If elections are good things to have; if they stimulate that intellectual contention and discussion of affairs which bring the public eye up to inquiry and judgment upon the Government,—somebody had to oppose the omissions and commissions of the last four years. It was better to lead that opposition from the men and opinions of the New Dispensation than from the old Bourbon standpoint. Whichever candidate, Greeley or a straight Democrat, would have got most votes, provided he got defeat, was of secondary consequence. The abler men of the Democratic party must now perceive that their kind of following in the cities, and the old class of prejudices they encouraged, have no standing in the court of American opinion. But, if this election encouraged General Grant to put his relatives into office, if it dismayed opposition to jobbery and official insolence, and proved that nobody dare challenge the bull-pups, then the day of Liberal victory is not long delayed.

GREELEY'S PERSONAL STANDING.

Mr. Greeley, with his cross-fire record, and sombre vehemence of attack, was an easy candidate to put upon the defensive. But he has distinguished himself in the campaign as a man of unusual *bonhommie*, breadth of leadership, and faithfulness to his platform and supporters. Amongst the testimonials to the life of Greeley is the fact that he was nominated at all for the Presidency; for neither amongst the elected nor the defeated candidates for that office, since the country began, has any man been put forward by a party who had not occupied some eminent position, or many such, in National station. That a journalist, who had served part of a term in Congress, and never reached position even in the State Legislature, should be nominated by the party which had voted for the victors of New Orleans and Antietam, and great Governors of States, like Cass and Seymour, was an anomaly, even in our politics. To appreciate the man's exceptional position, we have only to look over the editoral and publishing school, and ask what man besides, in letters, could have been named for the place? Indeed, one's vanity might well be satisfied with the most ignominious defeat for such a Magistracy. Mr. Van Buren, after the most eminent public stations had been attained by him, inclusive of the Presidency, ran again at the head of the small Free-Soil Democracy; and Mr. Fillmore led a forlorn hope, after having once inhabited the White House. William Wirt, who was not only one of the most efficient public attorneys, but one of the most popular literary men of his day, received only 7 electoral votes (Vermont's) out of 286, although he started with apparently fair prospects.

DEFEATED MEN.

It is an open question as to whether the list of defeated candidates does not present superior biographies, and not inferior administrative talent, to the list of Presidents. Henry Clay, whom Mr. Greeley followed so sturdily through repeated disasters, ran against J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk. In the light of time, he looks the figure of a Magistrate and a great party-leader better than at least three of his successful rivals. There would seem also to have been the same inequality between William Harris Crawford, who was abandoned after being nominated in Congressional caucus, and John Quincy Adams preferred. Adams was a good deal like Greeley in some of Greeley's moods; he was alternately a Conservative and a Radical, a Federalist and a Madisonian Republican; he clamored as much on the Right of Petition as Mr. Greeley upon Impartial Suffrage, striking the same chord for years. Although a finely educated man, Mr. Adams had neither the magnetism nor the management for a first-class Magistrate, while Crawford was the first intellect of Georgia, and had been Foreign Minister, Acting Vice President, Senator, and Secretary of War and the Treasury. He was of a superb Scotch type of manhood, six feet three, strong in constitution and mind, and always calm, gracious, democratic, and popular. It would bother a critic now to know why the Whig party dropped Mr. Clay for "Old Zach.;" and why "Old Zach." beat Lewis Cass, who was a wonder and a tradition amongst men, having been the great pioneer Governor of the Northwest, valorous in action, faithful and patriotic, and honored with the highest State stations. So also with the success of Franklin Pierce over Winfield Scott.

PHILOSOPHY.

On the whole, I recommend good humor. To our Democratic friends, I suggest a stanza from the hymn-book:

> Ashamed of Greeley? Sooner far
> Let midnight blush to own a star,
> Let this thy deep thanksgiving be:
> Greeley was not ashamed of me!

THE THIRD TERM.

There is nothing in the third-term cry, although a third term might not be in vain if it would make a demand for one term. Had Andrew Johnson stood any chance for a re-election before the people, Congress would have exerted itself immensely to make one term the standard of official responsibility.

It would be easy to prove that the cry for a third term is an old one, heretofore restrained by the self-respect of our Presidents.

William Wirt wrote a letter to John T. Lomax, Nov. 15, 1832, saying: "I see that General Jackson has been already nominated by one of the Northern papers for a third term. My opinion is, he may be President for life if he chooses."

Jackson had the patriotism to choose to be no wiser than Washington, and his message in 1831 makes favorable reference to the restriction of the office to a single term.

Jefferson was also solicited to accept a third term; and W. H. Crawford introduced a resolution to that effect into the Georgia Legislature, which passed both branches. Jefferson followed Washington's example, rebuffed the solicitous office-holders, and preferred instead the comparative indigence of a remainder of days too well applied to the public happiness.

Mr. Lincoln barely lived over one term; but the consistency of biography would be taxed to imagine his homely greatness seeking to set an example of a third term of office. The fact that the subject is mentioned at all in this period is proof to posterity of the shamelessness of our office-holders, and of the treason against the Republic, which many of them would huzza for if they dared. The Rebel Constitution of 1861 provided for one term of six years, and in that respect it is worthy of imitation. Had the term of Grant expired in 1876 instead of 1874, the measures of Reform prematurely announced at Cincinnati would have leavened the Republican party, or, by that time, have triumphed over it.

THE BIG DISTRICT APPROPRIATION.

Apropos of the alleged expectation of the Board of Public Works, to get $5,000,000—some say $10,000,000—from the present Congress for this District, I may say that the total of public expenditures for this District, inclusive of all the public buildings, had been $44,000,000 up to the close of 1869. It has probably amounted to $50,000,000 by subsequent expenditures up to 1872.

For the sale of city lots in this District, the Government had received $750,000 up to 1834, and had kept as reservations, or given away, lots to the value of $200,000; while, in the same time, it had voted the city $430,000.

The original public papers and furniture, removed from Philadelphia to Washington in the year 1800, filled one sloop; the furniture for all the Departments was contained in it; and twelve boxes—five small ones and seven large—contained all the archives. Fifty-four persons then comprised the Government, from the President down to messengers. At the middle of May, 1801, there were one short of 600 houses in Washington City, of which 121 were brick houses.

The population grew only about 550 per annum for forty years; and, between 1840 and 1850, the annual increase was above 1,500. Between 1850 and 1860, it was 2,000 per annum. In 1860, there were 61,122 people in the city, and 75,080 in the whole District; the Washington negroes, free and slave, then numbered 14,316. The population in 1870 had increased to 109,199 in the city, and to 131,700 in the District, and the negroes had risen to 43,404. There are probably more negro householders here, in ratio, than in any other city in Christendom. By 1876, the Centennial year, Washington will contain—with a broader local spirit, it is to be hoped—200,000 people.

For a Capital City, it has some extraordinary ideas in political economy. Instead of beating down the local license laws of the neighboring territory of Maryland and Virginia, and sending industrious commercial travellers through them, it pounces on New York and Baltimore drummers, and charges them $200 for selling without license.

GATH.

EXPEDITIOUS MODE OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As this is the usual season for fires, and every item giving means to put them out quickly will be treasured, I send you the following, culled from W. A. Weedebo's "Year-Book of Pharmacy and Information:"

"An apothecary at Nantes happened to have a large quantity of benzine in his cellar. His clerk, going down carelessly, set fire to it. Pail after pail of water was thrown upon it without producing any desired effect, when the apothecary took up a vessel containing ammonia, and emptied upon the fire the contents. To his astonishment the flames were quenched as if by magic."

I do not expect that our Chicago ladies will send for their smelling-bottles to quench the bad master; but it is worth while to know that ammonia is good for extinguishing fires. Respectfully yours,

N. W. KING, Chemist.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1872.

A Quarter of a Century in Darkness.

From the Boston Transcript.

About twenty-five years ago, Mr. Daniel A. Drown, of Portsmouth, N. H., graduated with honor at Dartmouth College, and was about to enter on the duties of a professorship tendered him, when a severe inflammation attacked his eyes, which has lasted to this day, and blasted his youthful hopes of a happy and useful life. For a long while he and his family battled with the disease, and the moderate competence of his father was expended in vain efforts to restore this, his only son, to health and the world. But after several years spent in sea-voyages, and consulting the most eminent oculists in this and other lands—and when hope long deferred had made all their hearts sick—the poor sufferer sought what relief he could find in a darkened room, and there he has remained for more than twenty years, once in a while venturing to stroll out for a few moments in the moonlight, and still rather to look at nature in the sunlight, and in either case paying a fearful penalty of increased anguish for the indulgence, as the most exquisite pain pierces his eyes on the least exposure to the light. So sensitive are these organs, indeed, that not only is he forced to keep his room darkened to a degree that can almost be felt by his visitors, but he must also wear thick bandages over his eyes all the while, and is constantly wetting these. When first taken Mr. Drown was a powerful and athletic man, but this enforced sedentary mode of life has worn upon him sadly, and he is now but a wreck of his former self. But through all he has maintained an astonishing degree of Christian resignation, equanimity, and cheerfulness, such as should put to the blush many of us who complain much more loudly of trifles in comparison with his trials. He possesses much literary and poetic talent, and either by writing in the dark, through wires, or by a closely-shaded lamp, has written considerable for the Portsmouth press since his immural, and several years ago published, in this city, a volume of poems, with an introduction by his fellow-townsman, B. P. Shillaber. Mr. Drown, since the death of his father, has boarded in the suburbs of Portsmouth, and is now living near Rye Beach.

Work for the Academy.

The London *Echo's* correspondent in Paris writes: "The French Academy will be very busy this winter. No fewer than four new 'immortals' have got to go through the ceremony of taking their 'arm-chair.' First of all, there will be the reception of the Duc d'Aumale, *vice* M. de Montalembert; next, M. Littre, *vice* M. Villemain, then M. de Lomenie, *vice* M. Marmier; and finally, M. Emile Ollivier, *vice* Lamartine. The literary merits of the Duc d'Aumale are certainly not insignificant, to wit., his *Histoire des Princes de la Maison de Conde*, but it would not be unjust to say that he owes his election to the Academy chiefly to his name. The 'immortals' have a good deal of human nature left in them, and like to adopt a title when it can be done decently. Moreover, like all Frenchmen, they are fond of a bit of opposition now and then. Under the Empire they elected Jules Favre, and now under the Republic they bestow their favors on the Duc d'Aumale. His Royal Highness will have to sing the praises of the historian of the *Moines d'Occident* and of *Sainte Elisabeth de Hongrie*, and the champion of liberty of conscience and instruction. He will find, in the account of the struggles which, assisted by Lacordaire and Lamennais, Montalambers had with the Government of Louis Philippe, many a page of which it will be difficult for him to handle; but, as he is not deficient in tact, I dare say he will overcome the difficulty successfully. The eulogy of Villemain, the Spiritualist, by M. Littre, the Positivist, will not be less interesting. But the great event will be the reception of M. Ollivier, who owes his election chiefly to that Empire which is now so unpopular. Dare he enter the Academy with those fatal words, '*Cœur leger*,' on his conscience? How can he paint the life of his friend Lamartine without condemning himself? Perhaps, however, there may be a change of Government between this and then—who knows?

The Champagne Crop.

It will be held to be dismal news by many who think they are in the habit of drinking champagne, that an authority likely to be trustworthy sends lugubrious tidings from Chalons about the crop. This writer describes the harvest as scarcely a third of the average yield, adding "and, this, too, after a couple years equally bad."

A result of this grievous state of affairs is, that wine is sent out when only a year old, whereas it used to be kept till three, four or five, and of course suffers accordingly in quality. The demand is enormously in excess of the supply, notwithstanding that within the twelve months eight millions of bottles have left Epernay. The present harvest is all bespoken, and there is, consequently, every reason why our local manufacturers of *soi-disant* Clicquot should make preparation for an active and profitable season, knowing, as they so well do, that, as one of the fraternity expressed it, "anything that pops," has a well-wired cork and a gold-embossed label, does just as well with many of their connoisseur customers as though it had crossed the Atlantic.

In one district along the banks of the Marne where, until lately, they only raised a cheap red wine, the failure of white wines, and the increased demand for them during the past three years, has induced the proprietors to change the color of their vintage, and the result has been enormously remunerative.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Infamous Election Laws of Louisiana.

Commercial Spirit of the Crescent City---What She Has Done to Stimulate Production.

The Texas Pacific Railroad---Steam Motor on Street Railways---Cotton and Sugar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1872.

LOUISIANA—THE ELECTION LAWS.

You will probably have to wait for some time yet before you receive the official report of our Louisiana elections, held last Monday. These well nigh unbearable delays are a part, and only a part, of the fruits of the infamous Election laws under which this people groan. If delay were all, we could the more easily submit; but it is the purpose of the unnecessary delay that renders us so uncomfortable. These Election laws of Louisiana were made by bad men, under vicious dictation, to defraud honest citizens out of the dearest right belonging to them as such. The delay bodes no good. A writer in the *Picayune* this morning expresses, in simple honest phrase, the sentiments of our people, interrogatively, in this wise: "How much longer do you suppose the people of this city will tolerate such delay in counting the votes? Suppose they should arise in their terror and might, and hurt somebody? Would they be to blame? And, if they should *not* thus act, is there still, any depth of degradation to which they may not descend? If they continue to submit to such vile wrong and disregard their rights, would you not suppose that they had reached the lowest deep of degradation possible of attainment by poor human nature?"

NEW ORLEANS' COMMERCIAL SPIRIT.

As the commercial interests of Chicago and New Orleans are, to a great extent, concurrent, you will be pleased to learn that the latter seems, notwithstanding all discouragements from losses, public frauds, and misgovernment, to be arousing herself for honorable competition with the other great business marts of this country. Much might be truthfully said in apology for her apparent supineness during the past nine years; but I will now allude to but one cause for it which every intelligent and thoughtful mind will, to a greater or less degree, appreciate. The war left Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and the whole country commercially connected, by the usual relations between producer and factor, with this city, nearly bereft of the resources essential to the cultivation of the soil. A large majority of both sugar and cotton planters had no money with which to pay laborers, or to buy provisions, working animals, agricultural implements, or provender. In most cases, the corn and the cotton-seed to plant the limited areas, attempted to be cultivated, as well as all else necessary for the enterprise, had to be bought with money furnished by the factor at the very beginning of the year. "The March to the Sea," with all its terrible concomitants, had, in effect, swept over the Southwest, as well as through Georgia—Texas only excepted. Add to this universal destitution the no less uniformly experienced difficulty of adjusting the labor of the country to the ends of its agriculture, under the sinister interferences of a hungry class of adventurers, whose aim was to fleece alike all but themselves, and who are now everywhere known and despised as "carpet-baggers;" and you get some insight into the reasons why the planting interest not only required aid to make a recommencement of cotton and sugar culture in 1865, but has been compelled, ever since, to call upon the merchant for like assistance. In 1865, '66, '67, the crops, from want of due culture, the visitations of the caterpillar, and perhaps, in some degree, to other and natural causes, were very deficient; and the merchants of New Orleans

LOST MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

that they had, without sufficient security, advanced to make them. This is a very guarded statement, and millions more may be allowed for losses since that time, even though the crops, since and including that of 1868, have been better. Indeed, the process still goes on, and there appears to be no other way by which to keep the country in cultivation than the supply of money by the banks and the merchants of New Orleans. The former, of course, have long ceased to deal directly in this way with the planter, leaving the onus to rest, as, in fact it does, upon the cotton and sugar factors. But the merchants, in order to do this, must have the many of the banks; and thus, in the end, and every year, it all goes to buy from the West mules, pork, corn, hay, agricultural implements, and other necessaries to the production of a Southern crop; not to be returned till the end of the year, and not then, unless success has crowned the enterprise of the borrower. So you perceive that, if New Orleans has not built railways and established ocean steam-lines, she has at least not been chargeable with hoarding the capital she possesses; but has, in the most patriotic and beneficent manner, employed it to the purposes of preventing the country from becoming a wilderness, feeding its agricultural populations, and furnishing to the factories of the civilized world the staple that now clothes so large a part of the human races.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Now, though still loaded down with the same ponderous necessity of keeping the country in cultivation, the merchants of this city have come forward and subscribed the sum required from them to complete the railway to Houston, Texas, and will doubtless also speedily take the requisite measures to build the branch from Vermillionville, in Lafayette Parish, to Shreveport, in Caddo, the last being upon Red River, and the eastern terminus of the Texas Pacific. This Pacific Road seems to be in rapid progress of construction from Marshall to Dallas, and even west of the latter town, situate upon the Trinity River, in Texas. You have seen so much about this road—which, but for scheming speculators, would have been completed before the war, that I will not elongate this epistle by saying more than that it now seems to be a living, progressive thing; and it is sincerely to be hoped that hereafter the mention of the "Southern Pacific Railroad," or "Texas Pacific Railroad," will elicit something better than a sneer or an imprecation from finger-burnt stockholders, their heirs and assigns.

STEAM MOTOR ON STEAM RAILWAYS.

I am sorry to note that the horse disease is so rapidly invading the West, and that in Chicago you are using oxen instead of horses. Should it reach us, we shall be a little better prepared for it, in one respect, than other cities, by reason of our "thermo-specific," or detached steam motor on our street rails. Our little steam mules do their work so well, and withal so much cheaper than animal mules and horses, that they leave nothing better, as we are at present instructed, to be desired. During his late visit, Governor Sprague was greatly interested in this new mode of using steam without furnace or boiler, and having, with General Beauregard, critically examined it, expressed his entire approval of our New Orleans discovery.

COTTON.

Our cotton comes in moderately, the receipts being so far 72,000 bales, in advance of the same time last year, with prices soft, and to-day a little drooping. We do not expect any permanent advance before the New Year, as there must be a pressure upon this market before that time of the bulk of the crop. The weather, ever since picking began, has been uncommonly favorable for gathering, and that operation is consequently quite forward. From letters already received, I note indications that our American spinners are likely to fall into the same error, for which they have heretofore several times paid dearly *i. e.*, relying upon the smaller markets, and picking up odd lots, while leaving European buyers to secure their stocks from an ample supply during November and December, when the best of the crop is on sale here. This policy has several times eventuated in very nearly a destitution of stock in the New England mills, and I believe, once in the necessity for bringing cotton from England. In the spring, they pay very full prices as the penalty for their delay. Our crop over the cotton bill of this country will, if closely picked, reach 3,500,000 of bales, and, I think, will scarcely fall below that in any probable event. If any sharp, patent-seeking Jonathan will invent a real cotton-picking machine, he can at once grow rich, and we will agree to concede him the palm even over our discoverer of the fireless locomotive.

SUGAR.

Our sugar crop, on the contrary, will be very moderate, probably much short of early estimates. But little has yet come to market, and prices are good. These are likely, under all the facts connected with the sugar production here and elsewhere, to be well sustained.

IMPROMPTU.

A HUSBAND'S VENGEANCE.

An Italian's Assassination of His Wife and Her Lover.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 2.

A *Sun* reporter went to Dover, N. J., yesterday, to ascertain the details of the shocking tragedy which was enacted there on Wednesday morning. The reporter learned from the lips of Giovanni Barrotti, who is at the point of death, the circumstances under which he was stabbed by Louis, the husband of Barrotti's beautiful housekeeper, Johanna Moosi. The story is one of tragical interest.

Giovanni Barrotti, who is an intelligent and unusually good looking young man, left Italy some five years ago. He came to New York and stayed here two years. He had friends in Dover, N. J., who wrote him to come and settle there. Barrotti opened a shoe store in Dover. He had great success. He had a pleasing manner, seemed always good natured, and was liked by everybody. About five months ago he went to New York city to engage a housekeeper. He heard of an Italian widow who was looking for just such a position and engaged her.

She went with him to Dover. He became greatly attached to her. Everybody noticed that he was very devoted to her, and that he treated her more like a wife than a servant or a housekeeper. Johanna Moosi was a brunette, petite, plump, well formed. She had a fine expressive face, olive complexion, large black eyes which always looked bright and cheerful, an exceedingly pretty mouth, small hands, small feet—she was the very type of an Italian beauty.

Giovanni's friends spoke with enthusiasm of Johanna's beauty, and congratulated him upon having secured so agreeable a housekeeper. Giovanni laughed when they rallied him on his "pretty housekeeper," as they used to call her, and said she was merely his servant—that was all.

They lived very happily. Johanna was a good housekeeper, and Giovanni used to say his home had never been so bright and so happy. Giovanni's friends, when they were in his house, noticed that her eyes followed him in his slightest motions. He never left the house without her; she never went anywhere without him. As the story went, they were soon to be married. As soon as Giovanni could get money enough he would take his Johanna back to his native village, near Rome, for, as he frequently said, he could never forget his native land.

On Wednesday morning he was, as usual, in his shop, laughing and joking. Two men entered. They had just arrived in the morning train from New York. One, Louis, was a small, wiry fellow with a vicious face; the other, Phillippi, was a big, burly Italian with a stolid expression. Giovanni looked up. He saw the man who was to murder him, and bade him, pleasantly, "Good morning."

"Good morning," Louis said, in Italian. And he added, "May I come in?"

"Certainly," Giovanni replied, in Italian, greeting the visitors in the most cordial manner, for he was always glad to see a countryman.

There was nobody in the shop but Giovanni. Louis looked around as though he was looking for somebody. He cast furtive glances at Giovanni, and sat down in a chair.

"I am looking for an Italian woman by the name of Johanna Moosi," he said, after a pause.

"She lives here, sir," Giovanni replied, in his clear, ringing voice. "Are you acquainted with her?"

"Yes, I am," Louis said, eyeing Giovanni askance, "I want to see her."

"I'll call her," Giovanni said, readily; and he went into the back room and called, "Johanna, Johanna."

"I'll be down in a minute," she answered.

"She'll be down in a moment," Giovanni said, returning to the shop.

Louis was whispering to Phillippi in a very strange way. Giovanni thought nothing of it, however, and whistled a barcarole.

Light footsteps were heard. "That's Johanna," Louis said, and he arose to greet her. She stepped in with a smile. She stopped still when she saw who it was, and exclaimed in an impassioned voice:

"For Heaven's sake, it is he!"

She turned, seemingly, to go back.

"Why, what is this?" Giovanni asked, with astonishment, "what does all this mean?"

Louis stepped quietly up to Johanna, who was in a flutter of excitement. He looked her steadily in the face. He took hold of her hand and said, "You are my wife."

"What's that?" exclaimed Giovanni, amazed. "What's that you have been saying?"

"I say that you are my wife," Louis said, addressing himself still to Johanna. "You don't deny it?"

Johanna shook her head. "Louis," she said, "Why do you persecute me? Why do you follow me instead of leaving me alone?"

He laughed. "You are my wife," he said, "and I want you to live with me as my wife. I have come here to take you back with me to New York."

"I go with you!" she exclaimed. "Never, never!" And turning to Giovanni, who looked on in silent amazement, "This is the man who inveigled me from Italy to America, and then stole all my valuables and all my clothes to buy himself drink. I go with you? Never, never."

"Well," Louis said with a sneer, "you are my wife. We have never been divorced."

"I was your wife," she said, in her impassioned way, "but ever since you stole my clothes,—ever since you drove me out of your house and would not recognize me as your wife, I have not been your wife, and I never, never will be—never!"

"Let me speak to you alone," Louis said. "I want to talk to you. Let us go into a room where we can be alone."

"No, I will not," she said; "I know that you have been wanting to do me some injury."

"Why, I would not for the world," Louis said. "I only want to talk to you privately." She would not go, and then he implored her to grant him this favor.

Giovanni said, "Johanna, if this man is your husband, and he wants to talk to you, you had better go into the next room." She hesitated a long while, and finally consented.

The husband and wife went into the next room, and remained closeted for about five minutes. Then they came back. Johanna was crying, and Louis' face wore an expression of bitter disappointment.

"Well, are you going?" Giovanni asked Johanna, in a tone of anxiety.

She cried. "No," she said. "I cannot, I cannot, I cannot go with him."

"I have just been telling Phillippi," Giovanni said, quietly, "while you two were in the other room, that I am going to take Johanna any how to New York in a few days. She will be there with her relatives, and you can see her there. You can have a better chance to talk to her there, and if she then consents to live again with you, all right. (His voice was slightly trembling.) I do not want to stand between husband and wife."

Louis cast a furtive glance at Giovanni, but made no reply. He put one hand into his pocket and said, looking his wife straight in the eye, "So you will not go with me."

"I cannot," she said, sobbing, "I cannot."

"Well, you'll see me to the door," Louis said.

"Oh, yes," she said, with a faint smile. She went as far as the door. Then Louis, who had suddenly become very pale, said: "And you will not be my wife, never?"

She was about to answer, and opened her lips, but quick as a flash Louis threw his left arm round her neck, and with his right hand plunged a long knife into her mouth. "Oh!" she cried, as the blood gushed out and streamed over her body. She had strength enough to throw her arm round him, seemingly to support herself on the man who was murdering her. Louis raised the knife and stabbed her again, this time in the heart.

"Stop! stop!" Giovanni cried, springing to the door.

It was too late. The murderer held his victim in his grasp. Before Giovanni could prevent him the knife again flashed in the air, and again it was buried in the woman's heart. Phillippi, the murderer's companion, stood by his side, looking at the spectacle.

Giovanni, who was a powerful man, clutched the assassin's arm. For a moment there was a chance that the murderer's instrument might be wrenched from his hand. But no. Louis was too quick for Giovanni. He freed his arm and the knife descended into the Italian's heart. Giovanni uttered a faint cry and staggered. The woman had rolled down the stoop, and was there lying dead, bathed in her blood. She had died almost instantly.

Louis did not stop as he looked back upon his victim who was lying on the stoop—his own wife—he seemed to gather new strength, and again he raised the knife, and again it disappeared in the breast of Giovanni. He would have fallen, but Louis held him with one arm, still stabbing him with the other. The knife was invariably pointed to Giovanni's heart. It seemed as though Louis wanted to cut his wife's lover's heart out.

Giovanni, after the first wound, shouted to Phillippi, who was coolly standing by, "Quick, quick," he cried; "take the knife away from him." But Phillippi would not. He stood there quietly, as though pleased with his friend's work.

The neighbors now ran to the spot, and the assassin and his friend fled. They were soon secured. Louis, on entering the police station, cursed every one who approached him. He was ironed, and taken to Giovanni's house. There, on a mattress, lay Giovanni, at the point of death. He had lived longer than Johanna, whose form he clasped when he fell wounded on the stoop. He had felt her dying breath, and had kissed her when it seemed that he himself could live not a moment longer. But he was alive yet, and conscious. He identified Louis and Phillippi, and both were taken to Morristown. There they are in jail.

These are the main facts as the dying Italian gave them last night to a reporter of the *Sun*. Barrotti was very low. He could scarcely speak. His handsome face looked wan, pale; his fiery black eyes were sunken, but had still a faint lustre. He said that three days ago Johanna received an anonymous letter from New York asking her to visit that city, and to take out a divorce from the writer. He thought this was very strange, as Johanna could not have complied with the writer's wish, even had she been desirous of so doing, not knowing his address.

The reporter asked him why Louis went to take Johanna back with him if he wanted to be divorced from her.

"Fool, fool," Barrotti replied, swallowing a piece of ice which a friend put into his mouth, "I think it was all an excuse. People say she had plenty of money, and that he had none."

Reporter. What separated them?

Barrotti (faintly). I think the first trouble was that before he married her he told her that he had plenty of money, and promised to send for her child and her sister in Italy—she was a widow in Italy when he married her—and she had to give him money on the very day of her marriage to get drunk with.

Reporter. Did you think when he came that he was going to stab you?

Barrotti (with a quick flash of his black eyes). If I had thought that, by Heavens—

He did not finish. He was too weak. He gasped faintly for breath.

Reporter (after Giovanni had recovered a little). Did she ever tell you anything about him?

Giovanni (faintly). No. Oh, oh, oh! I think it was impossible, impossible to kill a woman—and there was no occasion, no occasion. I saw him stab her—I saw it. Blood came from her mouth like a river.

Reporter. How long did she live?

Giovanni (his mouth quivering). In about two minutes she was cold.

The reporter bade the dying man good bye, and went to the undertaker of Dover, where he saw the corpse of Johanna. It was in a plain, wooden box. The body had been washed, but the face was covered with thick streaks of coagulated blood. She was once beautiful, and now, what a ghastly picture. Even the beautiful flowing hair was clotted with blood. The corpse was dressed in the clothes which were worn by her at the time of the assassination. She was buried yesterday afternoon. Giovanni asked what they had done with his Johanna. The answer was that they had buried her.

Utilization of Iron Slag.

A writer in the New York *Tribune*, after describing various methods adopted in Europe for utilizing iron slag, thus speaks of what the French iron masters are doing with it:

Neither of the previous processes, however, are of so great importance as that invented by M. Minary, director of the works in Franche Comte. This method is not to employ the slag directly to form artificial stone or pressed bricks, but to reduce it to a fine state of division, in which it becomes capable of a great variety of uses. The channel through which the molten slag flows from the furnace is made to terminate in a running stream of water leading into a pit or excavation. On striking the water, the lava-like stream of slag is blown and broken into a sort of fine porous gravel, which the flow of the water then bears along into the pit. Meanwhile, the iron grains contained in the slag, which previously were separated by crushing, are now sorted out by this water process, sinking to the bottom by their weight, instead of being carried on with the rest. The slag sand, accumulating in the pit, is charged thence into wagons or railroad cars, by means of an endless chain and buckets, driven by an engine run by hot gases from the furnace. The cost of this process is only some seven cents per ton. It renders the slag easily transportable, and dispenses with much labor and attendance, and with many special tools for handling it. The artificial sand or granulated slag thus produced is found to be not merely easier and cheaper to get rid of, but applicable to a number of valuable uses. The first of these is for casting-sand; and pigs made in such a "bed" come out exceedingly handsome and bright. This material is now very largely used for this purpose in some parts of France, Belgium, and Prussia, especially in the Siegen district. The next step was a natural outgrowth of the last, viz.: to use the finer portions, separated by sifting, to sand the molds for fine castings. Here, again, it was found cleaner and better than common sand, and the castings were improved. Another use for this artificial gravel is for ballasting railroad tracks. The suggestion has been made, and with a good deal of force, that a material found so good for such a purpose abroad might be used to advantage with us for our drives and boulevards. The granulated slag is very porous, packs well, and holds very little wet. Again, the slag-sand is found to form an excellent concrete-like mortar, and not only so, but it is capable of being used for cement. This last, Professor Eggleston regards as the most important point of all; and he hopes to make further investigations and gain fuller details on this subject during his present visit abroad, which he will be able to set forth on his return. At any rate, we learn that first-class cement can be thus produced, from almost any slag, at a small cost, and that a large manufactory has been erected for this purpose, after long and full experiment, at one of the leading German works.

The artificial sand is also found to be a good material for bricks. The attempt to make bricks directly from the slag, by pressing it in moulds, has had but a limited success at best; but this granulated slag, mixed with a little lime and dried in the sun, yields a light, warm, and pleasant brick, at a very small cost. At the Georg-Marien Hutte, in Hanover, this brick is now used almost exclusively for the buildings of the works. If, instead of mere sun-drying, these bricks were sanded over with the granulated slag and burned in a kiln, out of out of direct contact with the coal, they become enamelled on the surface. The color of this glaze varies with the composition of the slag. It would seem as though this might prove a very valuable invention, not only for coarse pottery and tiles, but for ornamental brick-work. Increased attention is beginning to be given by American architects to this style of construction, which is susceptible of much variety, and sometimes of much beauty, as it is abundantly shown in the Old World, and notably in some mediæval structures in Northern Italy. If it were found possible, as certainly seems to be now proved, to manufacture enamelled bricks of different colors cheaply by means of this hitherto waste material, it may well be of great consequence in American architecture. Other uses for this slag-sand are also described, such as employing it upon land for the lime and silica contained, manufacturing fire-brick, &c., but upon these there is not space to dwell. Enough has been said to show that recent experiment and discovery abroad have opened the way to a number of valuable economies and improvements, which it is highly desirable that we on this side of the water should be ready to adopt as soon and as far as circumstances will warrant. We may hope that when Professor Egleston returns, this autumn, he will bring with him a new store of information in regard to these enterprises, and a further supply of illustrative specimens to add to those that he has already gathered in the School of the mines, to show the methods and results in this new branch of economic industry. Meantime, would it not be well worth while for some public or corporate bodies in this country, or some of our industrial societies, to make the subject one of especial attention, and, perhaps, to offer prizes for successful experiments?

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1872.

The Moral of Marbles.

Last Sunday a worthy father of a numerous family was taking one of his little ones, a child of seven years, to church. On the way, the little fellow met a playmate, and stopped to play marbles. A quarter of an hour after, his father saw him coming to him bathed in tears.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"Papa, I have lost all my marbles."

"Of course, God punishes you for not going to church."

"But, papa, neither did Joseph go—and he has won!"

A Little Boy Devoured by Hogs.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Press.

A son of Mr. Eugene Barnes, and grandson of Charles Herndon, Esq., of this county, met with his death yesterday afternoon in a most shocking manner. The little boy, who was about 8 years old, was going home from school, and in passing though a lot of hogs, with pigs, on his father's place, it is supposed he stopped to play with some of the pigs, when the infuriated hogs rushed upon him and devoured him bodily, saving his head and shoulders. No one was near the scene of this most awful tragedy, and consequently no assistance could be given him.

THE LOSS OF THE MISSOURI.

Statements of Survivors.

From the New York World, Nov. 9.

By the arrival of the Morro Castle from Havana yesterday, we are enabled this morning to present details of the terrible disaster which overtook the steamer Missouri, of the Atlantic Mail Line, on the 22d ult. Five of the survivors of the ill-fated vessel have arrived in this city, and thus far they are ignorant as to the fate of most of their fellow-sufferers.

THE EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS THE FIRE.

Samuel Cone, a seaman, gave the following account of the disaster: I was on deck hauling out the reef-tackle of the fore-topsail when the alarm of fire was given, and in about two minutes afterwards some one sung out that it was "all right," and a few seconds later another alarm was given. I went with the second officer and got the hose on the donkey-pump; after that I went to get the hose on the main deck pump, but I found it had already been attached, and the pump was playing on the fire, and then I went and lent a hand at this pump, but I had pumped but a short time when the flames broke out, covering a space of about fifteen feet on the starboard side of the steamer, making it impossible to get off on that side. The next thing I heard was an order from the Captain to the Engineer to stop his engine, and then came the order to get out the boats. There was no panic, and all the passengers and crew behaved well, and did their utmost to get the boats overbord safely. It was a hard job in that sea, with the ship rolling heavily; of course as soon as the engine was stopped she fell off into the trough of the sea. There was a small boat on the hurricane deck, and we dragged that to the lee quarter and launched it end first and let her hang by her painter. We then lowered the port after-boat. I helped to do this myself, and next, I believe, the starboard after-boat was lowered. We saw her afterwards bottom up, with two men hanging to her. After the port after-boat was cut adrift and swamped, I made for the boat we had launched over the lee quarter, and got into her. There were twelve of us in all that got into her, which was as many as she could carry, and she was cut adrift. We pulled up towards the ship for about two hours, but we could not make any headway against the sea. The first boat which got off had nine men in her, but she swamped. We lay around the ship till a quarter-past 11, and then, seeing nobody to whom we could render any assistance, we pulled away for land. The ship, in the meantime, was a mass of flame. The last I saw of the Captain he was on deck with Mr. Cleveland, trying to get the forward port boat in the water. I had to jump overboard then to save myself. We finally landed on Great Inagua Key at 6 p. m. The place where the fire broke out was in a locker in the pantry. We could not have taken any more in our boat. If anybody had offered me $50,000 I would not have taken him in. A man is a fool not to save himself. When I jumped into the water I had no shoes on, and I hurt my feet terribly while walking on shore with the thorns, which were sharp as needles.

HOW FIFTEEN LIVES WERE SAVED—STATEMENT OF RICHARD MURPHY.

I was second pantryman on board the Missouri. At a quarter before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d the sea was running very high, and a strong breeze was blowing from the northeast. The passengers were all at breakfast with the exception of three, who had theirs late, and were tardy in putting in an appearance at the breakfast table. I was busy in my pantry when one of the saloon-boys came in for the basket used for carrying off the dirty plates. He stooped down and opened the port locker, where the basket was kept, when a flame burst out and scorched him on the face. He jumped back and called out "Fire," and one of the pantrymen got a bucket of water and shot it through the opening. This settled the flame for a moment, but to make the matter doubly safe, I tore up the carpet that covered the pantry-door, which was soaking wet, and thrust it in the locker. This seemed to overcome the flames effectually, and the saloon-boy, who had meanwhile rushed into the saloon shouting "Fire," returned and quieted the passengers by telling them that it was a false alarm. I then walked aft to the engine-room and looking from the gang-way saw into the pantry, and was surprised to find it filled with fire and smoke. I rushed up stairs to the upper deck, and on my way up saw a colored lady and five children near the head of the stairs. I rushed up stairs partly on account of the dense smoke and partly for the reason that I wanted to give an alarm. Captain Green had evidently heard of the fire, for he was talking to Captain Culmer about it. By this time all the passengers had rushed from the saloon and were hurrying about and falling over one another in their endeavor to reach the upper deck. In less than ten minutes from the time that I first saw the fire that part of the ship nearest the pantry was burning fiercely. As I said before, Captain Green was in conversation with Captain Culmer, and as I ran past them I heard the Captain say something about stopping the engines. A few minutes later, and coming near him again, I heard him say that he was going to get the boats out. Everybody seemed excited, but there was no confusion. Of course, we all saw that we would have to take to the boats, the passengers and crew divided themselves into squads, and each squad kept close to a boat. I have no idea how many women were on board, the only female passenger that I saw being the colored woman and her five children. The fore-starboard boat was burnt before she could be launched, and the aft-starboard boat was pitched out, bottom side up. She drifted off with one seaman hanging to her, and another man jumped overboard and swam to her. The last we saw of them was the two men clinging to the keel of the boat. As there was no possibility of her righting, these men must have been drowned. Noticing Captain Culmer working at a boat I lent a hand, and after a few seconds' work we managed to drag the boat, which was a new one, and lying loose on the deck, over to the lee quarter, where we pitched her into the sea, a painter having previously been fastened to her. Captain Culmer, who was merely a passenger on the boat at the time, but is also the Captain of a fruit schooner trading between Nassau and New York, jumped overboard with the other end of the painter in his hand, and, swimming alongside, clambered into the boat, and then kept her within a short distance of the Missouri. Five of the crew and six passengers then jumped off the Missouri and swam to the boat, Captain Culmer helping them in. Had it not been for Captain Culmer's brave conduct we would all have perished. Captain Culmer took the helm, and we then pulled towards the aft port boat, which had been launched and was half full of water. In the boat were the porter, barber, two oilers, and three firemen. Having two buckets in our boat, we threw them one to bail out with. We then laid on our oars some two hours, but, as the sea was running tremendously high, we were unable to see anything of the other boats. The Missouri, soon after our leaving her, was burning in every part, and at about 3 o'clock the magazine exploded, but that caused but little difference in the appearance of the burning steamer. Mr. Culmer, who had charge of the boat, steered her towards the land, which was sighted at 4 o'clock. On getting nearer we discovered breakers, but our helmsman selected a part of the coast which was free from surf, and at 6 o'clock, without having had anything to eat or drink through the entire day, with very little clothing on, and that little wet through, we safely beached our boat on a desert place called Great Inagua. Tired out, most of us lay down to sleep, while others walked up and down through the night. In the morning we all roamed about over the island to find something to eat. We succeeded eventually in striking a sugar plantation, where we got a little sugar-cane. At half-past 3 Wednesday afternoon we sighted a schooner, and immediately got into our boat and pulled toward her. Captain Culmer fastened a white shirt to a stick and waved it as a signal. We rowed alongside, and were at once taken on board and treated with great kindness. The schooner we found to be the Spy, bound from Nassau to Great Harbor. That evening we reached Great Harbor, when we were taken care of by an old gentleman who was known as the Magistrate. He supplied us with shirts and pants, and we stayed on board the schooner until Friday evening, when we started for Nassau, which we reached at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Sanders, the American Consul, kindly took charge of us, and kept us there one week, when we were put on board the Morro Castle last Monday, and arrived here this afternoon. I afterwards heard there were forty-five first and second-class passengers on board. Some of the passengers, rescued in our boat, saved their money and jewels, as in several cases they had not come in to breakfast when the fire broke out, and, hearing the alarm while in their cabins, they seized their valuables, at least those near at hand, and rushed upon deck with them. I have no idea what our cargo consisted of. This was my first voyage in the Missouri, and I heard some of the passengers say that she had been sent to sea too soon after coming from the repairer's hands. The last I saw of Captain Green was his using an axe to knock away a chock from under one of the boats.

Tennyson.

A pleasant reminiscence of Tennyson is given by James T. Fields in his new lecture on the poet laureate. On a certain occasion Mr. Fields went to Tennyson's house at Faringford rather late in the evening, and remained until midnight, when he arose to depart. Tennyson accompanied him to the door, and proposed a walk across the downs, although the night was dark as pitch. Providing themselves with stout walking-sticks, they sallied forth, nevertheless, and went stumbling along in the darkness. Presently down went Tennyson on his knees with his nose to the earth, and there he remained until Fields asked him the cause of his action, when he lifted his head and exclaimed, "Violets, mon! Down on your knees and take a sniff, too; ye'll sleep all the better for it." Down went Fields, too, with his nose to the earth, sniffing with all his might; but presently the ludicrousness of the situation forced from him a peal of laughter, in which Tennyson joined lustily.

PERSONAL.

Gladstone, the British Premier, is confined to his house by illness.

—Senator Sumner has left London to visit some friends in the country before his departure for home. He sails in Thursday's steamer from Liverpool for New York. His health is slightly improved.

—At the funeral of General Meade, in Philadelphia, Monday, General Grant, in citizen's dress, rode in an open carriage, accompanied by George H. Stuart, and other gentlemen. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and other army officers appeared in full uniform. The procession was a very imposing affair.

—It was only by accident that the late Colonel Albert S. Evans took passage on the ill-fated steamer Missouri. He had intended leaving before, but, learning that some Mexican friends, Senor Mancillas and wife, were going on that steamer, he concluded to accompany them for the sake of companionship. Mr. and Mrs. Mancillas also perished.

—The appointment of Solicitor General to fill the existing vacancy will be given to J. J. Roberts, of North Carolina, now reporter of the Supreme Court of that State. General B. H. Bristow, lately Solicitor General, has assumed the Presidency of the construction company just organized for building the Texas Pacific Railroad.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois has stricken from the roll of attorneys practicing in that Court the name of E. H. Palmer, of Clinton, DeWitt County. The matter has been pending for a long time, and is now finally decided. The charge against him was, we believe, withholding money collected from a client. He was the O'Conor candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The loss by the burning of the City Flour Mills, in London, Eng., Saturday night, was $500,000. One fireman was killed and several wounded.

—Professor Law, of Cornell University, has discovered that the horse influenza raged in Greece in the year 412 B. C.

—A. F. White, a well-known pork merchant of Madison, Ind., was thrown from a load of hay yesterday morning, his horses taking fright, and was instantly killed.

—A negro who nearly murdered a young white lady of Ballard County, Ky., a few days ago, was taken from the jail at Blandville Sunday night by citizens and hanged.

—By order of the Mexican Government the tariff of 1856 remains in force until the 31st of December, 1872, and the privileges of the free zone have been fully restored.

—The Coroner's jury in the Van Sickel poisoning case in Brooklyn, N. Y., found that Mrs. Catherine Van Sickel died from the effects of poisoning by arsenic administered to her in by her husband, John Van Sickel.

—The liabilities of Bowles Brothers, American bankers, in Paris, who have suspended, are heavy. The losses by the suspension of this firm will fall chiefly upon American tourists in Europe.

—The revolters of Ferrol, Spain, have been tried by court-martial and sentenced, one to death, twenty-nine to ten years' imprisonment, and one to six years. Four were acquitted, and 300 had previously been transported to a colony.

—A man named Waggoner was shot and killed at Felton, Tenn., by John Bell, a boarding house keeper, while eating breakfast, for making remarks in regard to the fare.

—The Mauritius has been lost in the St. George's Channel off Port Patrick, Scotland, and all the three persons on board drowned. The vessel is either the ship Mauritius, which cleared from Glasgow the latter part of October for Demerara, or the steamship Mauritius of Dublin.

—The Memphis Criminal Court is making war on gaming-houses. A number of keno establishments have been raided upon, and the proprietors and players arrested. Mayor Johnson has been taken into custody for licensing them, and has been held to bail for violation of the Gambling laws.

—In the Criminal Court, at Decatur, Ind., Monday, John Straight was sentenced to ... years' imprisonment for shooting his brother-in-law, F. Richards, with intent to kill. A petition will be circulated asking a pardon for him, it being believed that the shooting was done in self-defence.

—Colonel Lamar, the editor of the ... *Advertiser*, in a late Atlanta letter, says as follows: "The repudiated bonds are to be resurrected, and there will be a powerful and well-organized effort made to reverse the action of the late Legislature on this subject. Mr. ... a week since an agent fully authorized from 'Frankfort-on-the-Main.' He will be reinforced in New York, and if a million or so ... will give life to the nine millions repudiated ... money will be at the command of those who control votes."

—The damage sustained by Americans on the Mexican frontier within the last six years is estimated at six million dollars. Besides this over three hundred American citizens have been killed by Mexican marauders. All the facts touching this destruction of life and property will appear in the forthcoming report to Congress.

—Here is a Texas item. The assessed value of "stock," as rendered per each county, is $30,936,651, being $3,200,000 in excess of the value of all the town and city lots in the State. The total merchandise, the total money on hand and at interest, and the total miscellaneous property of the State amount to $2... 638,962.

—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* says that it is certain that the slaughter and packing of beef at that point will fall far short of the business in that line done last year. Only one firm is doing any considerable amount, and that will not dispose of more than twelve or fifteen hundred head.

A Young Farmer Tarred and Feathered.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 7.

Mr. C. H. Kelsey, a well-to-do farmer of Huntington, L. I., 32 years of age, recently became infatuated with a Miss Julia Smith, a young woman possessing property valued at $30,000 which was willed to her by her grandfather. Miss Smith has lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Charlotte Oakley, and is engaged to be married to a Mr. Sammis of the same town. Mr. Kelsey, it is said, wrote her many letters, followed her about on every possible occasion, and even went so far as to enter her room, by means of a ladder, through the window. Miss Smith is said to have frequently rebuffed him, but all to no purpose. Mr. Sammis and others requested Mr. Kelsey to quit annoying Miss Smith. On Tuesday night, seeing that the infatuated young man could not be persuaded by kind words to desist from his attentions to Miss Smith, some ten or twelve men, disguised, captured him, cut off his hair and whiskers, and furnished him with a coat of tar and feathers.

The Horse-Disease—"There is Nothing New Under the Sun."

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "An engraving in a venerable copy of the 'Editio Princeps' of Dryden's Virgil represents the effects of a disease among animals, and in the background a man is seen stoutly dragging home a ... of hay, while the sick beasts are lying about, dying, if not dead. The well-remembered passage in the poem may interest the public:

[Extract from Dryden's Translation of the Georgics, Third Book.]

> The Victor Horse, forgetful of his Food,
> The palm renounces, and abhors the flood;
> He paws the Ground, and on his hanging ears
> A doubtful Sweat in clammy drops appears,
> Parched is his Hide, and rugged are his hairs.
> Such are the Symptoms of the young Disease;
> But in Time's process when his pains increase,
> He rolls his mournful Eyes, he deeply groans
> With patient sobbings, and with manly Moans;
> He heaves for Breath, which from his lungs supplied,
> And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side;
> To his rough Palate his dry tongue succeeds,
> And roapy Gore he from nostrils bleeds.

"The poet recommends a 'drench of wine given through a horn, for which the New Englander naturally substitutes hard cider.'"

Two young men of Valparaiso, named Drago and Pomeroy, in the early part of the season made a wager on the Presidential election, and drew up a written contract, binding the losing party to wheel the winning party from Valparaiso to Chicago on a wheelbarrow. The distance by road is fifty miles. Drago bet on Greeley, and Pomeroy on Grant. They left yesterday at ... o'clock, accompanied by several young men in a carriage. The wheelbarrow was gotten up for the occasion, with springs, well-cushioned, ... ver mounted, and large wheel.

CONVALESCEN...

Our Equine Patients ... ing Rapidly.

The Horse Disease Near... Out in Chicago.

A Very General Resumption o... Yesterday.

The Street Cars and Stag... ning Again.

Many of our equine patients wer... taken from their sick rooms, and pu... eral use. The oppressive silence o... ten days was broken into by the usu... rumbling of the city. Business w... with something of the dash for whic... justly noted. The tingle of the st... was again heard, and the omnibus h... their usual routes. The legs of men... were no longer compelled to do ex... and gladly their owners relieved the... bors they had been performing duri... tration of the horses. If there ha... vailed in the mind of a Chicago ... sination toward pedestrianism, ... safe to presume that it prevails ... The "magnificent distances" ... been footed for the past ten days ha... all appreciation of locomotion by foot... body seemed relieved yesterday. Th... welcomed on the stage of action b... short but full of meaning, and ofte... Railroad men were glad to see their d... emptied of the merchandise with ... have been choked; freight line ma... pleased to resume freightage, emp... proud to be again elevated on the ... seat, and everybody was filled with ... akin to exultation at sight of stre... with horses and vehicles.

The epizootic poison no longer rend... the atmosphere, and it is the gene... that it has done its worst in Ch... course, it has left many of its footpr... mals which yet cough a little and ar... weak, but convalescent.

AT THE LIVERY BARNS

there are no longer any serious cases... a number are in part resuming bus... Wright's barn, on Monroe street, the... appears at the head of the register for... "Monday, Nov. 11, 1872, first orders ... Friday, Nov. 1, 1872. Cause, epizoot... tells a story of loss in suspension of... and care of sick horses that livery me... estimate. Hass & Powell report their ... well, and they have resumed general ... Evans & Hammond, of Nos. 58 and 60 ... street, have but three cases of epizoo... sixty horses. They report that their ... as full of spirit as if they had never... sick hour.

THE STREET CAR LINES.

The South Side car line was the fir... sume operations. Yesterday morning, ... ter of experiment, the company put on... ne cars, using two horses to one-bo... Ten of these are running on State to ... ftieth street, five on Cottage Grove ave... six on State to Thirty-fourth street. ... present the cars will be withdrawn at ... hour in the evening, so that horses ma... exposed to the night air. The horses a... ed gay and festive, and seemingly happ... gain in the harness.

During the evening this line will run ... ules as usual.

The West Side line will resume opera... Sabbath next if no relapse occurs among... mals. Indeed, it is reported that to-... ill run a few cars as an experiment.

The North Side Company do not prom... shall be done, but it is likely that the... ll be run to the full measure of its ... imited by the City Council.

THE OMNIBUS LINES.

The Z. I. P. Omnibus line yesterday ... put on twenty-five stages; ten of these ... twenty-second, and fifteen to Twe... treet. The Company will withdraw th... early hour in the evening, with the exce... tage or two for the convenience of theatr... The Young line has ten 'busses running ... a few days, the opposition between the t... mainly, perhaps, carried on by employ... be as warm as ever.

Stockton's truck line yesterday had ... teams out, and more will be put on to-da... All the express companies are usi... horses part of the day, and their oxen... them in the late afternoon and evening.

FIGURES.

The following is a general estimate... number of public horses which have be... ed with the epizootic in the city: S... horses, 1,650; omnibus horses, 900; fre... horses, 300; total, 2,850. There are... 24,000 horses in the city altogether. ... to presume that 20,000 of these have be... trated. Out of this large number on... 300 have died, which indicates that epi... not a very fatal disease, or the horses ha... he best of care and judicious treatment.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It seems to be the general opinion o... horses are now in a condition when gen... is good for them, provided the air is dry... un warm. But judgment must be exer... sing the animals. Three hours a ... g a time as it will benefit them to w... hen they are stabled, great care al... aken of them. The treatment some m... given their horses since they began to ... reminds one of the old Dutch wood-cutt... is mule. As the story runs, the mule h... ick (not with the epizootic), and, to ... trength, the wood-cutter put one stick ... ack, which he carried so well that the... an put on another, with the same effec... he kept piling the wood on, till, un... and more, or tell what he was enduri... ule fell dead.

WHAT DR. RAUCH SAYS.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in his re... e Board of Health, yesterday, says, ... ubject of the horse disease:

For the last two days a marked improvem... en observed in the horses affected with the ... distemper. Many of them, however, are st... use, owing to the debility incident to the ... the attack. Great care should be exercised ... of the horses, and, when worked, they sho... overloaded or driven fast. ... the fine weather, and care taken of the sick ... e death-rate will be lower than in the cities ... appeared before it did here. The deaths th... ccurred were in cases where the animal was ... ndition, or affected with some other disease ... e of the attack, pulmonary complications, ... rworked while suffering with the disease, an... judgment in treatment and cure. As a ... have occurred from the ... be, but always with another exciting ... Nov. 1, two horses were removed from th... ov. 2, three; Nov. 3, two; Nov. 4, fourteen; ... ; Nov. 6, twenty-one; Nov. 7, thirty-two; N... irty-one; Nov. 9, thirty-one; Nov. 10, fort... v. 11, forty-five; and Nov. 12, thirty-five, ma... al of 273 in twelve days. In October the ... y death was seven. The greatest number of ... ccurred on Saturday, and Dr. Rauch believ... umber will decrease daily. By next week he ... e major part of the horses will be in a condi... ork.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Maggie Mitchell began her third week a... Vicker's on Monday evening, the audience ... omewhat larger than the average of the ... eding. As soon as the South Side people ... ain that they can reach and return fro... theatre by the State street cars, the atten... ill doubtless increase largely. The play, ... hon," moves smoothly and enjoyably, th... ort by Mr. Shewell, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. ... rs. Allen, and Mrs. Stoneall being unu... trong. The piece will hold the stage ... he remainder of the week.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

A large audience—extremely large unde... rcumstances—was present at Aiken's, M... evening, at the beginning of "Humpty D... s" second week. The performance is now a... rfection itself. Fox improves each time... en, and those who have not yet witnes... nderful facial expression and his adm... nception of the spirit of pantomime ... nage somehow to visit Aiken's before ... is ended. The variety features, by a... st, altogether, that have ever been ma... e act in Chicago, continue to be a power... raction, the superb feats of the Wilson ... the great cat duet by the Martens, the... locipedists, Marten's burlesque violin... ewell's wire balancing, and Rynock's ... , winning the most enthusiastic approb...

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The elegant production of "Humpty Du... Hooley's is not allowed to pass unnotic...

night, when he arose to depart. Tennyson accompanied him to the door, and proposed a stroll across the downs, although the night was as dark as pitch. Providing themselves with stout walking-sticks, they sallied forth, nevertheless, and went stumbling along in the darkness. Presently down went Tennyson on his knees with his nose to the earth, and there he remained until Fields asked him the cause of his action, when he lifted his head and exclaimed: "Fields, man! Down on your knees and take a sniff, too; you'll sleep all the better for it." Down went Fields, too, with his nose to the earth, sniffing with all his might; but presently the ludicrousness of the situation forced from him a peal of laughter, in which Tennyson joined heartily.

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Gladstone, the British Premier, is confined to his house by illness.

—Senator Sumner has left London to visit some friends in the country before his departure for home. He sails in Thursday's steamer from Liverpool for New York. His health is slightly improved.

—At the funeral of General Meade, in Philadelphia, Monday, General Grant, in citizen's dress, rode in an open carriage, accompanied by George H. Stuart, and other gentlemen. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and other army officers appeared in full uniform. The procession was a very imposing affair.

—It was only by accident that the late Colonel Albert S. Evans took passage on the ill-fated steamer Missouri. He had intended leaving before, but, learning that some Mexican friends, Senor Mancillas and wife, were going on that steamer, he concluded to accompany them for the sake of companionship. Mr. and Mrs. Mancillas also perished.

—The appointment of Solicitor General to fill the existing vacancy will be given to J. J. Roberts, of North Carolina, now reporter of the Supreme Court of that State. General B. H. Bristow, lately Solicitor General, has assumed the presidency of the construction company just organized for building the Texas Pacific Railroad.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois has just stricken from the roll of attorneys practising in that Court the name of E. H. Palmer, of Clinton, DeWitt County. The matter has been pending for a long time, and is now finally decided. The charge against him was, we believe, withholding money collected from a client. He was the O'Conor candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The loss by the burning of the City Flour Mills, in London, Eng., Saturday night, was $500,000. One fireman was killed and several wounded.

—Professor Law, of Cornell University, has discovered that the horse influenza ravaged Greece in the year 412 B. C.

—A. F. White, a well-known pork merchant of Madison, Ind., was thrown from a load of hay, yesterday morning, his horses taking fright, and was instantly killed.

—A negro who nearly murdered a young white lady of Ballard County, Ky., a few days ago, was taken from the jail at Blandville last Sunday night by citizens and hanged.

—By order of the Mexican Government the tariff of 1856 remains in force until the 31st of December, 1872, and the privileges of the free zone have been fully restored.

—The Coroner's jury in the Van Sickel poisoning case in Brooklyn, N. Y., found that Mrs. Catherine Van Sickel died from the effects of poisoning by arsenic administered to her in tea by her husband, John Van Sickel.

—The liabilities of Bowles Brothers, American bankers, in Paris, who have suspended, are heavy. The losses by the suspension of this firm will fall chiefly upon American tourists in Europe.

—The revolters of Ferrol, Spain, have been tried by court-martial and sentenced, one to death, twenty-nine to ten years' imprisonment, and one to six years. Four were acquitted, and 300 had previously been transported to a colony.

—A man named Waggoner was shot and killed at Fulton, Tenn., by John Bell, a boarding-house keeper, while eating breakfast, for making remarks in regard to the fare.

—The Mauritius has been lost in the North Channel off Port Patrick, Scotland, and twenty-three persons on board drowned. This may be either the ship Mauritius, which cleared from Glasgow the latter part of October for Demerara, or the steamship Mauritius of Dublin.

—The Memphis Criminal Court is making war on gaming-houses. A number of keno establishments have been raided upon, and the proprietors and players arrested. Mayor Johnson has been taken into custody for licensing them, and has been held to bail for violation of the Gambling laws.

—In the Criminal Court, at Decatur, Ind., on Monday, John Straight was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for shooting his brother-in-law, F. Richards, with intent to kill. A petition will be circulated asking a pardon for him. It is believed that the shooting was done in self-defence.

—Colonel Lamar, the editor of the Savannah Advertiser, in a late Atlanta letter, gossips as follows: "The repudiated bonds are to be resurrected, and there will be a powerful and well-organized effort made to reverse the verdict of the late Legislature on this subject. More than a week since an agent fully accredited left 'Frankfort-on-the-Main.' He will be reinforced in New York, and if a million or so spent will give life to the nine millions repudiated, the money will be at the command of those who can control votes."

—The damages sustained by Americans on the Mexican frontier within the last six years are estimated at six million dollars. Besides this, over three hundred American citizens have been killed by Mexican marauders. All the facts touching this destruction of life and property will appear in the forthcoming report to Congress.

—Here is a Texas item. The assessed value of "stock," as rendered per each county, is $30,936,651, being $3,200,000 in excess of the value of all the town and city lots in the entire State. The total merchandise, the total miscellaneous property of the State amount to $32,638,962.

—The Kansas City Journal of Commerce says that it is certain that the slaughter and packing of beef at that point will fall far short of the business in that line done last year. Only one firm is doing any considerable amount, and that will not dispose of more than twelve or fifteen hundred head.

A Young Farmer Tarred and Feathered.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 7.

Mr. C. H. Kelsey, a well-to-do farmer of Huntington, L. I., 32 years of age, recently became infatuated with a Miss Julia Smith, a young woman possessing property valued at $30,000, which was willed to her by her grandmother. Miss Smith has lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Charlotte Oakley, and is engaged to be married to a Mr. Sammis of the same town. Mr. Kelsey, it is said, wrote her many letters, followed her about on every possible occasion, and even went so far as to enter her room, by means of a ladder, through the window. Miss Smith is said to have frequently rebuffed him, but all to no purpose. Mr. Sammis and others requested Mr. Kelsey to quit annoying Miss Smith. On Tuesday night, seeing that the infatuated young man could not be persuaded by kind words to desist from his attentions to Miss Smith, some ten or twelve men, disguised, captured him, cut off his hair and whiskers, and furnished him with a coat of tar and feathers.

The Horse-Disease—"There is Nothing New Under the Sun."

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says: "An engraving in a venerable copy of the 'Editio Princeps' of Dryden's Virgil represents the effects of a disease among animals, and in the background a gang of men are seen stoutly dragging home an immense load of hay, while the sick beasts are lying about, dying, if not dead. The well-remembered passage in the poem may interest the public:

[Extract from Dryden's Translation of the Georgics, Third Book.]

The Victor Horse, forgetful of his Food,
The palm renounces, and abhors the flood;
He paws the Ground, and on his hanging ears
A doubtful Sweat in clammy drops appears;
Parched is his Hide, and rugged are his hairs.
Such are the Symptoms of the young Disease,
But in Time's process when his pains increase
He rolls his mournful Eyes, he deeply groans
With patient sobbings, and with manly Moans,
He heaves for Breath, which from his lungs supply'd
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side,
To his rough Palate his dry tongue succeeds,
And ropy Gore he from nostrils bleeds.

"The poet recommends a 'drench of wine given through a horn, for which the New Englander naturally substitutes hard cider.'"

Two young men of Valparaiso, named Drago and Pomeroy, in the early part of the season made a wager on the Presidential election, and drew up a written contract, binding the losing party to wheel the winning party from Valparaiso to Chicago on a wheelbarrow. The distance by road is fifty miles. Drago bet on Greeley, and Pomeroy on Grant. They left yesterday at 8 o'clock, accompanied by several young men in a carriage. The wheelbarrow was gotten up for the occasion, with springs, well-cushioned, silver mounted, and large wheel.

CONVALESCENT.

Our Equine Patients Recovering Rapidly.

The Horse Disease Nearly Played Out in Chicago.

A Very General Resumption of Business Yesterday.

The Street Cars and Stages Running Again.

Many of our equine patients were yesterday taken from their sick rooms, and put into genteel use. The oppressive silence of the past ten days was broken into by the usual roar and rumbling of the city. Business was resumed with something of the dash for which our city is justly noted. The tingle of the street-car bell was again heard, and the omnibus lines resumed their usual routes. The legs of men and women were no longer compelled to do extra service, and gladly their owners relieved them of the labors they had been performing during the prostration of the horses. If there has ever prevailed in the mind of a Chicago resident an inclination toward pedestrianism, it is now safe to presume that it prevails no longer. The "magnificent distances" that have been footed for the past ten days has destroyed all appreciation of locomotion by foot. Everybody seemed relieved yesterday. The horse was welcomed on the stage of action by speeches, short but full of meaning, and often repeated. Railroad men were glad to see their depots being emptied of the merchandise with which they have been choked; freight line managers were pleased to resume freightage, employes were proud to be again elevated on the high truck-seat, and everybody was filled with a feeling akin to exultation at sight of streets crowded with horses and vehicles.

The epizootic poison no longer renders impure the atmosphere, and it is the general opinion that it has done its worst in Chicago. Of course, it has left many of its footprints in animals which yet cough a little and are generally weak, but convalescent.

AT THE LIVERY BARNS

there are no longer any serious cases, and quite a number are in part resuming business. At Wright's barn, on Monroe street, the following appears at the head of the register for Monday: "Monday, Nov. 11, 1872, first orders taken since Friday, Nov. 1, 1872. Cause, epizootic." This tells a story of loss in suspension of business and care of sick horses that livery men only can estimate. Haas & Powell report their horses all well, and they have resumed general business. Evans & Hammond, of Nos. 58 and 60 Sherman street, have but three cases of epizootic among sixty horses. They report that their horses are as full of spirit as if they had never known a sick hour.

THE STREET CAR LINES.

The South Side car line was the first to resume operations. Yesterday morning, as a matter of experiment, the company put on twenty-one cars, using two horses to one-horse cars. Ten of these are running on State to Twenty-fifth street, five on Cottage Grove avenue, and six on State to Thirty-fourth street. For the present the cars will be withdrawn at an early hour in the evening, so that horses may not be exposed to the night air. The horses are reported gay and festive, and seemingly happy to be again in the harness.

During the evening this line will run the dummies as usual.

The West Side line will resume operations by Sabbath next if no relapse occurs among the animals. Indeed, it is reported that to-day they will run a few cars as an experiment.

The North Side Company do not promise what will be done, but it is likely that the dummy will be run to the full measure of his days, as limited by the City Council.

THE OMNIBUS LINES.

The Z. L. P. Omnibus line yesterday morning put on twenty-five stages; ten of these run to Twenty-second, and fifteen to Twenty-ninth street. The Company will withdraw them at an early hour in the evening, with the exception of one or two for the convenience of theatre-goers. The Young line has ten 'busses running, and, in a few days, the opposition between the two lines, mainly, perhaps, carried on by employes, will be as warm as ever.

Stockton's truck line yesterday had twenty teams out, and more will be put on to-day.

All the express companies are using their horses part of the day, and their oxen relieve them in the late afternoon and evening.

FIGURES.

The following is a general estimate of the number of public horses which have been afflicted with the epizootic in the city: Street-car horses, 1,650; omnibus horses, 900; freight line horses, 300; total, 2,850. There are about 24,000 horses in the city altogether. It is safe to presume that 20,000 of these have been prostrated. Out of this large number only about 300 have died, which indicates that epizootic is not a very fatal disease, or the horses have had the best of care and judicious treatment.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It seems to be the general opinion that our horses are now in a condition when gentle work is good for them, provided the air is dry and the sun warm. But judgment must be exercised in using the animals. Three hours a day is as long a time as it will benefit them to work, and when they are stabled, great care should be taken of them. The treatment some men have given their horses since they began to improve reminds one of the old Dutch wood-cutter and his mule. As the story runs, the mule had been sick (not with the epizootic), and, to test his strength, the wood-cutter put one stick on his back, which he carried so well that the Dutchman put on another, with the same effect; and so he kept piling the wood on, till, unable to stand more, or tell what he was enduring, the mule fell dead.

WHAT DR. RAUCH SAYS.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in his report to the Board of Health, yesterday, says, on the subject of the horse disease:

For the last two days a marked improvement has been observed in the horses affected with the prevailing distemper. Many of them, however, are still unfit for use, owing to the debility incident to the severity of the attack. Great care should be exercised in the use of the horses, and, when worked, they should not be overloaded or driven fast. Owing to the fine weather, and care taken of the sick horses, the death-rate will be lower than in the cities where it appeared before it did here. The deaths that have occurred were in cases where the animal was in bad condition, or affected with some other disease at the time of the attack, pulmonary complications, being overworked while suffering with the disease, and want of judgment in treatment and care. As a rule, no deaths have occurred from the disease alone, but always with another exciting cause. On Nov. 1, two horses were removed from the city; Nov. 2, three; Nov. 3, two; Nov. 4, fourteen; Nov. 5, ...; Nov. 6, twenty-one; Nov. 7, thirty-two; Nov. 8, forty-one; Nov. 9, thirty-one; Nov. 10, forty-one; Nov. 11, forty-five; and Nov. 12, thirty-five, making a total of 273 in twelve days. In October the average daily death was seven. The greatest number of deaths occurred on Saturday, and Dr. Rauch believes the number will decrease daily. By next week he thinks the major part of the horses will be in a condition to work.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Maggie Mitchell began her third week at McVicker's on Monday evening, the audience being somewhat larger than the average of the preceding. As soon as the South Side people ascertain that they can reach and return from the theatre by the State street cars, the attendance will doubtless increase largely. The play, "Fanchon," moves smoothly and enjoyable, the support by Mr. Sheweil, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Blake, Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Stoneall being unusually strong. The piece will hold the stage during the remainder of the week.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

A large audience—extremely large under the circumstances—was present at Aiken's, Monday evening, at the beginning of "Humpty Dumpty's" second week. The performance is now almost perfection itself. Fox improves each time he is seen, and those who have not yet witnessed his wonderful facial expression and his admirable conception of the spirit of pantomime should manage somehow to visit Aiken's before the week is ended. The variety features, by far the best, altogether, that have ever been massed in one act in Chicago, continue to be a powerful attraction, the superb feats of the Wilson Brothers, the great cat duet by the Martens, the infant Gruppellis, Marten's burlesque violin solo, Mons.'s wire balancing, and Kynock's skating winning the most enthusiastic approbation.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The elegant production of "Humpty Dumpty" at Hooley's is not allowed to pass unnoticed by the public, who were present in goodly numbers last evening. The ballet specialities of the Kiralfys, and the admirable manner in which the piece is given, make up an entertainment well worthy of patronage.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The "Black Crook" entered upon its second week at the Academy, with a large audience. The new scenic effects introduced at the beginning of the week are an improvement over last week.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels were encouraged last night by a larger audience than usual, and the many rich and spicy features of the programme were well received.

THE PATTI-MARIO CONCERT.

The first of the series of the Patti-Mario Concerts will take place at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on Thursday evening, on which occasion the following programme will be performed:

PART FIRST.

1. Duet for piano and violin—Fantasia on Themes from "William Tell" .... Osborne and DeBeriot
M'lle Teresa Carreno and Mons. Emile Sauret.
2. Aria—"Madamina," from "Don Juan." .... Mozart
Signor Evasio Scolara.
3. Violin Solo, "Reverie" .... Vieuxtemps
Mons. Emile Sauret.
4. Aria—"Caro nome," from "Rigoletto." .... Verdi
M'lle Carlotta Patti.
5. Piano Solo—"Rondo Capriccioso" .... Mendelssohn
M'lle Teresa Carreno.
6. Duet—"Mira la bianca luna." .... Rossini
Miss Annie Louise Cary and Sig. Mario.

PART SECOND.

1. Violin Solo—Fantasia on Hungarian airs .... Wieniawski
Mons. Emile Sauret.
2. Aria—"Or la Sull' onda," from "Il Guiramento" .... Mercadante
Annie Louise Cary.
3. Romanza—"M'appari," from "Martha." .... Flotow
Sig. Mario.
4. Variations de Bravoure .... Proch
M'lle Carlotta Patti.
5. Piano Solo—Grand Fantasia on Themes from "Trovatore." .... Gottschalk
M'lle Teresa Carreno.
6. Quartette—From "Martha." .... Flotow
Carlotta Patti, Miss Cary, Sig. Mario, Sig. Scolara.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

The Recent Difficulty Between the Students and Faculty.

BELOIT COLLEGE, Nov. 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In view of the publicity given to the recent difficulties in Beloit College, the Archæan Union deems it but just that a statement should come from it as to the facts in the case, the issues involved, and the course which has been pursued.

For several years past, the Archæan Union has been accustomed to publish a "Register," designed to represent more fully than does the College Catalogue the inner life and spirit of the students as a body,—giving an account, especially, of the various literary, athletic, and miscellaneous associations, of the public meetings and appointments, and the various other matters pertaining to the students. The first number was published without consulting the Faculty; but, since that time the Faculty have required all "copy" to be submitted to them for revision, which has been done, except in one case, when the feeling against the censorship of the Faculty ran so high that, at their interference, the Register was suspended for that year, but its place was taken by one published by private parties.

In the past few years, the feeling has been increasing among the students, that this censorship was not only an expression of a want of confidence in them, but also unjust in itself; that, inasmuch as the Register was published by themselves, at their own expense, was composed of matter mainly concerning themselves, and purported to come, not from the Faculty, but from the students, which would relieve the Faculty from all responsibility; and, inasmuch as similar publications of other Colleges were not subject to this censorship, it was not just that outside parties should interfere to exclude matter which did not seem objectionable to the students themselves. This feeling was increased last year by the arbitrary exclusion of considerable matter to which no serious objection was made, and still further by the retention of the copy for a much longer time than was necessary.

This year, the Committee appointed went on with their work, and, when the requisition was made, two weeks ago, for the copy, half the matter was in type. This being represented to the President, the Committee were given to understand that, under these circumstances, the Faculty would not interfere. A week afterward, the Committee were again summoned by the President, and a requisition made for the copy. The Archæan Union instructed its Committee to hold the copy, and a protest was sent in to the Faculty. This protest was answered by a peremptory demand for the copy within two days, and the Committee were told that the Archæan Union was not recognized, and that they would be held personally responsible for the surrender of the copy. Upon this, a pledge was signed by every member of the College, excepting six, binding the signers, upon their honor, to stand by each other, and to share any penalty which might be inflicted upon any one of them, even to leaving the institution. This paper was ordered to be presented to the Faculty.

Affairs thus were at a deadlock, and there seemed to be no hope of an amicable settlement. At this juncture, a meeting of the Faculty and the Archæan Union was held, and the views of both parties were explained. In their action up to the time of signing the pledge, it was the understanding among the students that they were not acting in opposition to the laws of the College, but only resisting an unjust requisition of the Faculty. The Faculty showed that, by their action several years ago, this requirement had become a law of the College, though it was unpublished. Claiming that the students were in opposition to the College laws, they urged them to return to their allegiance by revoking their previous action,—assuring them that, on the ground of their ignorance of the character of the regulation, they would be regarded as formerly. This presented the matter to the students in a new light, and having, in the outset, been animated by no feeling of hostility to the laws of the College, they passed resolutions stating that, inasmuch as they had erred through ignorance, they thereby revoked all their former action, and asked to be again considered as loyal to the College. In answer to this, a communication was received from the Faculty, saying that, on these considerations, the error would be overlooked, but still asking that the copy be submitted for their revision. Upon this, the Archæan Union, feeling that it could not comply, voted to suspend the publication of the Register, and in this position the affair rests.

The Archæan Union feels that, in some things, its action has been hasty and ill-advised; that it committed the error, though ignorantly, of putting itself in opposition, not only to the Faculty, but also to the laws of the College. This error it confesses, and deeply regrets; and, though the matter in itself is only of such importance as to call for a vigorous remonstrance, the Archæan Union still holds to the conviction, which several members of the Faculty have acknowledged they share, that the publication of the Register should be intrusted to its hands. Were we alone in this conviction, were Faculties of other Colleges unanimous in making the same requirements, we could not be so positive in our belief.

By order of the Archæan Union.

C. A. WORES,
C. D. LYMAN,
F. L. SMEDEN,
W. S. FORREST,
A. GRAY,
Committee.

Reliable Insurance.

The North American Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, the oldest company in this country, has cash assets of over $2,500,000 after paying Boston losses, which will not take one-half of its surplus. This old company has paid the enormous sum of $27,000,000 since its organization, and is as good for its contracts as it always has been. Losses are paid promptly. The Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, has assets amounting to $11,477,140.22. Its Boston losses of nearly a million dollars will be paid at once, and without touching $1,302,796.16 deposited in the United States for the benefit of policy-holders. The Liverpool office has already forwarded additional surplus, and business will be continued as usual. The agent for these excellent companies is Charles H. Case, No. 160 LaSalle street.

Shirt Manufacture.

A neatly-fitting shirt with an immaculate bosom is a possession which gives the wearer a feeling of confidence in public places, no matter what size his boots may be. Porter & Hoyt, in one of the elegant stores in McVicker's Theatre, have reduced shirt making to a science, and guarantee their patrons excellent goods, an admirable fit, and perfect satisfaction, and have no doubt that a trial will convince the most skeptical.

A Seasonable Hint.

That the stock of furnishing goods and underwear at Messrs. Porter & Hoyt's, McVicker's Theatre Building, is one of the choicest in the city. Manufacturers of the best fitting shirt in the market.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Spa."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sanitary Superintendent's Weekly Mortality Report.

An Increase in the Number of Houses Infected with Small-Pox.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. Samuel Hoard in the chair. There was also present Dr. Rauch, Dr. Schloetzer, and Mr. Reynolds.

Applications were received from H. H. Schufeldt & Co., on Chicago avenue, and the Chicago Alcohol Works, on the corner of Seymour and Kinzie streets, requesting permission to feed cows on their premises throughout the winter. They were referred to appropriate committees.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent's weekly report was submitted, and exhibited the following array of facts: The mortality for the week ending Nov. 9, 1872, was 149, a decrease of 8, as compared with the preceding week. Consumption, convulsions, and typhoid fever caused 16 deaths each; small-pox, 14; pneumonia, 11, and meningitis, 6. Old age, tabes mesenterica, and whooping-cough ran evenly, carrying off 5 each. Of these 31 were under 1 year, three over 80, and 1 over 90 years. The males numbered 77 and the females 72.

THE DEATH RATE.

Little change, the Superintendent proceeds to remark, has occurred in the death rate for the past five weeks. The most marked features in the causes of death were the decrease by accidents (no doubt owing to the horse disease and consequent suspension of labor), the decrease by typhoid fever, and the increase by small-pox. Generally speaking, there was a decrease in the public institutions, except in the small-pox hospital, where an unusual number of malignant cases were sent for the last two weeks. The mean daily temperature was 5° lower, with a rainfall one-half an inch more.

For the corresponding week last year, there were 42 deaths, and taking into consideration the increase in population, it may be inferred that there is no great difference in the general condition of public health.

SMALL-POX.

Thirty-three cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported on Rucker street, Snell street, South Clinton street, Ohio street, West Adams street, South Jefferson street, West Randolph street, Seward street, Fulton street, English street, West Kinzie street, Hubbard street, Catharine street, Forquer street, South Wells street, South May street, String street, Desplaines street, Cornell street, North Sangamon street, West Lake street, West Van Buren street, Fig street, Fry street, Butterfield street, West Taylor street, Cornelia street. The continued increase in the number of infected houses, particularly on the West Side, makes it the duty of the Board to exercise increased vigilance. In addition to the difficulty of enforcing vaccination and the want of compliance upon the part of boarding-house and saloon-keepers, the difficulty of promptly following up all cases, and exercising necessary precautions owing to the prevalence of the horse disease, has no doubt materially assisted the spread of the disease. Several suits have been brought against physicians for neglecting to report cases.

Dr. Rauch's monthly report was also presented and placed on file, after which the Board adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Jesse Hoyt and others were examined in the matter of Munn, Norton & Scott, yesterday. Mr. Hoyt was examined with a view to show that the transactions related in the evidence of Mr. Munn, and summarized fully in THE TRIBUNE at the time, were of a different character to that ascribed to them in the evidence, and especially as to the mortgage, which, the attorneys for the creditors desired to show, was not given for a valid consideration. Mr. Hoyt's testimony was, however, in every important particular, confirmatory of that of Mr. Munn. He stated the manner in which a debt had been created in almost the same terms as those which the matter has been already printed in these columns, and showed how the state of the account having become alarming, security of some sort had become absolutely necessary, and an interview took place, at which the affair was discussed, which eventuated in the property now the subject of inquiry being offered and accepted as security for the repayment of money which Hoyt was actually out of pocket in the transactions in grain which had taken place, as well as for any sums which might eventually be found to have become due. The subsequent history of the mortgage was related precisely as already given, and the creditors have so far failed to impugn the statement that the mortgage was given to cover a considerable debt.

There is a determined effort being made in the Circuit Court to fetch up the arrears in the Books of Record, and to bring down to the latest the voluminous papers which have accumulated since the access to power of Mr. Chief Clerk Gassette, who is resolved to turn over affairs to his successor without a paper missing from its place, or a book in arrears. Meanwhile it is said that there will be a complete change of clerks; and attorneys, and all professionally connected with the courts, are in dread. It is difficult enough, at the best of times, to get along, even with experienced clerks, when a press of business is experienced, and what it will be when the greenhorns—political place-hunters—come in, one shudders to think. It is stated, however, that one or two of the oldest clerks, gentlemen who have been connected with the court many years, and who have become part and parcel of it, have been offered by Mr. Gross the choice of remaining or leaving, and it is seriously to be hoped by all parties concerned that only good men, trusted men, and men having the confidence of the profession, will be placed in position.

A singular and unusual transaction in notes and mortgages came to light, yesterday, in the Superior Court, in the petition, James M. Standish v. Wm. A. Russell and John H. Peck. The petitioner avers that he gave Russell a note of $3,500, secured on 267 and 269 West Lake street; that he did work for one Carpenter, for which carpenter paid him a note of Russell's for $100, with the consent of Russell, and with Russell's promise to accept the same and credit it as a payment on the bill; that petitioner has paid up the whole of his indebtedness on the bill for $3,500, except about $110; that Russell now refuses to credit him with the $100 and interest,—which would settle the account;—that Russell has conveyed the property to Peck without a real consideration; and that the property is advertised to be sold on the very day of the filing of the bill (yesterday, 12th). Petitioner prays that the sale of the property and negotiation of the notes be restrained, that an account be taken of these alleged transactions, and relief granted by the Court. Judge Porter made an order accordingly.

Judge Blodgett was yesterday compelled to limit a certain counsel's address to thirty minutes, despite the injured looks of the learned gentleman; and THE TRIBUNE reporter's natural inquisitiveness being aroused by the unusual nature of the proceeding, that individual sat down for the purpose of hearing the thirty minutes' speech. He stopped only sixty seconds; within that space of time the learned counsel delivered himself of a volley of such expressions as these, concerning the party of the other side: "A large-hearted thief," "outrageous schemer," "unfortunate, fatherless widow," "no feeling but detestation," "not fit to call a man," "desecration upon the name of humanity," etc., and so forth. The reporter piously absolved the Judge, and levanted like the frisky ox.

Theodore James McKee, executor of James McKee, for use of Thomas Shirly, yesterday commenced suit, in the Circuit Court, against the City of Chicago, for the recovery of the balance of the damages allowed for the condemnation of land; the action coming under city voucher, dated 28th of February, 1872, which certifies for the payment of $3,610 as balance of the amount awarded for Lot 5, Block 81, School Section Addition to Chicago, with buildings and improvements thereon, for the opening and extension of Franklin street, from Madison street to Adams street.

The United States District Court Grand Jury yesterday met. It is understood that they were engaged all day in investigating matters connected with the alleged Marine Hospital frauds, attention to which was directed in the first place, it will be remembered, by a fugitive paragraph in this column. Several witnesses were examined throughout the day, but it is not known yet whether the jury will be able to take action without consuming another day or two in taking evidence.

In the cause, William L. Scott, John Hearn, etc., v. Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena Railroad Company, formerly the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad Company, the Sterling & Rock Island Railroad Company, and Lucien B. Boomer, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, a petition was filed, praying that the order for the payment of $5,000, solicitors' fees, out of the sale of the estate, be annulled, complainant's solicitor having been duly settled with, and the order being made in error. The petition was granted, and an order made accordingly.

An order was given, yesterday, in the matter of Munn, Norton & Scott, bankrupts, to allow the settlement of certain debts due by grain-dealers by compromise where not otherwise collectable. One firm owes $28,000, of which not more than $15,000 can be collected.

The Grand Jury (Criminal), up to yesterday, returned 72 indictments, six of which were against saloon-keepers, some for keeping open tippling-houses on the Sabbath, and others for selling liquor to drunkards.

The action of Dater, Whaling & Co. against the Anchor Line, for the loss of 200 barrels of flour, valued at $1,400, shipped from Chicago to New York, was yesterday tried before Judge Tree, a jury being waived. The Court gave judgment for the whole amount claimed.

Certificates of good moral character were yesterday issued, by Judge Wallace, to Lewis Dodge, on the recommendation of B. M. Munn, and James L. Allen, on the recommendation of Theodore Schintz.

In the action for $4,000 margins for the purchase of shares, Swett v. Follansbee, fully reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the jury yesterday found for the defendant, and plaintiff entered motion for a new trial.

A meeting of the creditors of F. A. Wichelman, the great candy man, will take place at 11 a. m. to-day, for the purpose of selecting an assignee.

State's Attorney Reed, being freed from his attendance on the Grand Jury, yesterday evening went East.

In the matter of Herzog and Jackson, bankrupts, a dividend of 9 per cent was declared yesterday.

Judge Gary granted a divorce in the case of Brown v. Brown for cruelty, yesterday.

Testimony was again taken in the case of Ernst Brandt yesterday, but nothing definite was done.

The creditors of Reuben Wood met yesterday and appointed R. E. Jenkins assignee.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

697—Hy. W. Kingsbury v. Buckner et al; motion to dismiss cause for want of jurisdiction sustained without prejudice at plaintiff's costs. 73.—Scott v. Warsaw & Rock Island Railroad; Leave to file petition, and same referred to Bishop, Master.

LAW.

523.—Coffield v. Continental Insurance Company; Motion by plaintiff for new trial. 576.—Stine v. Allemania Insurance Company; dismissed at defendant's costs for stipulation. 595.—Howell Sr., v. Avery; leave to file replications to special pleas herein. 594.—Head et al. v. Green; by stipulation placed on trial docket. 552—Hall v. Dickinson; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff, damages, $718.18; motion for new trial. 518—Union National Bank v. Ames; demurrer to plea in abatement overruled, and leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer and reply to plea. 596 (see above) —Jury sworn in; trial not concluded.

NEW SUITS.

Wm. L. Scott et al. v. the Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena Railroad Company et al.; petition by complainant to change decree of Court in this cause by omitting the order to defendant to pay $5,000 costs of complainant's solicitor. — Ralph A. Lanning, Jas. B. Lang, and Henry Weld v. J. Sherman Hall and J. W. Lybrand; debt $5,000; Franklin Dennison, attorney.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPTCY.

1,748—Jacob Mayer et al.; order directing assignee to pay George Scoville $175 for attorney's fees and disbursements. 2,148—Union Lithograph and Printing Company; adjudication entered by confession; warrant returnable before Register Hibbard Dec. 12, 1872; order appointing G. H. Laflin provisional assignee. 2,128—Munn, Norton & Scott; filed petition and made order as prepared. 2,148—Union Screw and Bolt Company; time to answer rule to show cause extended two weeks.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Gary*].

2,461—Kastens v. Newhall; rule on Newhall and Walcott to answer by opening of Court on the first day of the December term. 2,951—Chase v. Albany City Insurance Company; default and judgment, $2,095. 2,674—Wallace v. Enterprise Insurance Company; judgment, $2,500. 2,270—Andrews v. Dow; on motion of defendant, default and judgment set aside. 3,004—Engel v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $500. 1,445—Mortimer v. Larmon; rule on defendant to answer to amended petition by the first day of the December term. 2,726—Scammon v. the Garden City Insurance Company; default. 2,727—Gregory v. Commercial Insurance Company; same. 2,704—Fassett for use, etc., v. Garden City Insurance Co.; same. 2,073—Healey v. Petilion; leave to defendant to file additional pleas. 2,719—Schiothauer v. Garden City Insurance Company; judgment, $5,256. 2,891—Boerlin v. same; judgment, $2,160. 2,291—Coney v. Pfaum; leave to plaintiff to file petition in lieu of one lost, and default. 2,523—Rozet v. Stock and Mutual Insurance Company; demurrer to narr sustained, and leave to plaintiff to amend. 2,524—Winslow for use, etc., v. same; same order. 2,645—Baird v. same; same order. 2,983—Linderman v. same; default. 2,104—Hayden v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $1,050. 2,905—Same v. same; judgment, $1,260. 940—Meara v. Daniels; default and judgment, $457. 1,904—Whitehouse v. Hayward; plaintiff takes non-suit. 1,969—Bruner et al. v. Jones; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff, damages, $1,512.83 and judgment. 3,408—City v. Sweeney; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

878—Brown v. Brown; decree of divorce. 962—Wilson v. Wilson; personal service, default, and reference to Scott. 119—Stevens v. Stevens; Commissioners report and confirm, and decree of sale. 775—Dixon v. Kinney; on motion of complainant reference to Scott.

NEW SUITS.

41,230—James M. Standish v. William A. Russell and John H. Peck; petition praying injunction to restrain the sale of 267 and 269 West Lake street, and from negotiating or otherwise disposing of a note of $3,500 given by petitioner. T. M. Manning, attorney. 41,231—James Baxter v. Aurora D. Ticknor; assumpsit $5,000; Higgins, Swett & Quigg, attorneys. 41,232—Frederika Sigwalt v. Mina Maul et al.; bill for partition of the undivided half of the west 15 acres of 30 acres, from the north end of the west ½ of northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 42 north, of Range 11, east, lately belonging to Jacob Maul, deceased. 41,233—Hall, Kimbark & Underwood, ex-partners, v. Wenderagel & Uphoff; assumpsit, $1,000; Walter Burnham, attorney. 41,234—City of Chicago v. Alexander Sweeney; assumpsit, $1,500; J. N. Stiles, attorney. 41,235—Elizabeth Nelson v. Peter T. Peterson; assumpsit, $600; Magee & Gleason, attorneys. 41,236—Suppressed for service. 41,237—James L. Haven, Joseph Hargrave, and John H. Tikenburg, v. J. Wallace Van Myers, and Reuben B. Pollard; bill to foreclose mortgage on Lot 8 in Block 6, in Brand's Addition to Chicago. Moore and Caulfield, solicitors.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Dennis McCarthy; judgment of W. Weadley and Charles Dennehy restored. Elizabeth Johnston; executor's account approved; proof of heirship, and executor ordered to pay legacy to Christina Boyd, of Waukesha, Wis. Timothy Lynch; final account of executor approved; on depositing the amount of unsettled claims with the County Treasurer, executor to be released. George Rauch, minor; inventory of guardian approved. *In re* the will of John McNulty, deceased; default v. Hugh McNulty, and cause continued until next term for want of notice by publication to Owen McNulty. James Kearsley; jury verdict restored to reason. A. G. Wilder; leave to administrator to sell personal property at auction.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

512—Clark v. Lawson; leave to plaintiff to amend declaration instanter. 431—Hull v. Gates; jury return sealed verdict for plaintiff, and assess damages at $142; motion by defendant for new trial. 673—Bass v. Swain; cause reinstated at plaintiff's costs to date; leave to defendant to file special pleas in twenty days, and cause continued. 1,239—King v. Lasser; evidence heard, and judgment for $425.50. 599—Cuttler v. Atkinson; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 575—Werdel v. Kadletz; default set aside and cause reinstated. 472—Brennan v. Bark; alias execution to issue. 641—Smith v. Harris; jury called and sworn; tried; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $331.69; motion by defendants for new trial. 866—Powers v. McMahon; death of defendant suggested by plaintiff. 647—Dilsworth v. McArthur; appeal dismissed on call with procedendo. 649—Rothschild v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; jury called; trial not concluded.

(Call 244 to 259, inclusive, except 245 and 246.)

[*Judge Booth.*]

G. N. 11—Clark v. Sheldons; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,916—Sherwood v. Varwick; default, personal service, and jury sworn to assess damages; jury find for plaintiff in the sum of $70. 1,721—Wilson Sewing Machine Company v. Hoyt et al.; time till Thursday to file affidavits to set aside default. 679—Williamson v. Adams; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,461—Blackburn v. O'Neil; H. B. Tilden withdraws Narr. 1,185—Ziegenhegen v. Church et. al.; demurrer to first and second pleas overruled, and to second sustained; leave to plaintiff to amend narr. in 15 days. 710—Story v. Sherman et al.; motion to strike plea from files for want of affidavit of merits. 2,659—Sunivet et al. v. Magner; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 680—Webber v. McKendy; jury trial; evidence heard, and jury to seal verdict.

[*Judge Tree.*]

85—Richwald v. Bryant; continued by argument. 2,004—Clark v. Winchell; demurrer stricken from files as frivolous; default for want of plea. G. N. 4,783 and 4,835—Ames, Sherman & Co. v. Adler; add to order of yesterday, motion by plaintiff to dismiss cause overruled; motion in both cases to quash capias granted. 322—Pollock v. Rick; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. —Henry Swett v. Follansbee; jury find for defendant; motion for new trial. 341—Dater et al. v. Anchor Line; case submitted to court; finding for defendant; damages $1,400; motion for new trial. 1,958—Whitehouse v. Hayward; defendant to renew appeal bond by opening of court on Saturday. 2,004—Clark v. Winchell; damages assessed at $3,676.16, and judgment.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

21. Mary v. Michael Riley; cause heard and decree. —Kate v. John Burns; bill; on filing affidavit leave to complainant restore.

NEW SUITS.

6,844—Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. S. Liesberger, D. Liesberger, and S. Schultz; affidavit of replevin; M. A. Barks & Son, attorneys. 4,845—George A. Hathaway, James Baxter, and William J. Patzy v. Ebenezer and Van H. Higgins v. Aurora O. Ticknor; bill to restrain sale of Lots 41 and 42 of Brown and Willcox's Subdivision of Lot 80 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Town 39 north, Range 14 east, to satisfy a loan by E. Higgins to Ticknor, and transfer of trust deed; petitioners having an unsatisfied judgment against said Ticknor; injunction granted; Upton, Boutell & Waterman, attorneys. 4,846—William v. Ellen Curtis; divorce, utter abandonment to drunkenness alleged. 4,847—Kate v. John Burns; divorce; cruelty and desertion alleged. 4,848—Theodore J. McKee, executor of James McKee, for use of Thomas Shirley v. City of Chicago; assumpsit, $5,000; Thomas Shirley, attorney.

INSURANCE.

The Excitement Among Agents and Policy Holders Abating.

Nothing Definite Yet Received from the Boston Companies.

The excitement among insurance agents has somewhat abated, although considerable anxiety is yet manifested regarding the status of quite a number of companies. Only three or four Boston companies are represented in Chicago, and, as nothing definite has been heard from their officers, there is a prevalent feeling that "suspension" accounts for the silence. The agent of the Exchange, Mr. James, received a despatch telling him to issue no more policies at present. Nothing whatever has been heard from the Faneuil Hall Company. It has been in existence but two or three months, and its assets—$228,000—are believed to be larger than its losses. Whether it will continue business is questionable. The International, of New York, has ordered its Chicago agent to write no more policies. It is believed that the company has enough capital and surplus to pay in full. The agents of other companies interested in Boston received despatches which stated that their losses by the fire were not as large as anticipated. The Home, of New York, now estimate their loss at $750,000, and the Providence, of Washington, lose but 30 per cent of their capital, instead of 50 as at first reported. The People's, of Worcester, is said to have suspended. Its assets are $400,000, which, with the surplus, will pay all claims in full. It is generally believed that nearly all the companies outside of Boston will be able to pay their losses and proceed as before. Many companies, however, which are now considered "all right," may be obliged to succumb on account of the inability of the stockholders to pay assessments consequent upon the scarcity of money.

A meeting of the agents of foreign insurance companies was held at the office of the Liverpool and London and Globe, on LaSalle street, yesterday afternoon. They talked about advancing country rates, but took no definite action. It is said Mr. Warren, the agent of the L., L. & G. Company, received a despatch instructing him to advance rates 50 per cent, and, if the American agents refused to make a similar advance, to withdraw. This rumor was denied at Mr. Warren's office. It is well known that the company has not been doing a general business for the last two months, nearly all the policies written being on dwellings. The rates in Chicago have been advanced 150 per cent since the conflagration last year, and a further increase is deemed, even by insurance agents, to be oppressive and unwarranted. There will undoubtedly be an advance in country rates and in Eastern cities. Every one was busy yesterday, merchants and others having insurance in the "scorched" companies transferring their policies to assurance corporations conceded to be sound. In a day or two definite information will have been obtained from all the Eastern companies who have risks in Boston, and the people in Chicago can then satisfy themselves as to the reliability of their insurance.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The dreadful devastation consequent upon the Boston fire compels every thinking man to ask the questions: How is it possible that, in the short space of six years, three large cities of this country should be ravaged by so large conflagrations? How is it possible that at Boston the fire could spread so rapidly, there being not a breath of wind in the first hour of the fire? Why are there no fires like these in the large cities of Europe? The answers to these questions are certainly difficult to give, but the writer of this believes he knows the real reason. We should not hide from ourselves the truths proved by these dreadful calamities; we must courageously try to correct what is wanting. We have in this country the very best of fire-engines; we have a population paying freely and eagerly any amount of taxes to create good Fire Departments; but what have we got? Departments with excellent engines and tools, and men excellently paid, but wholly deprived of men competent to work those tools and engines. In Europe, every fireman must be a mechanic, either carpenter, mason, or even chimney-sweeps, &c.; and, besides, he must be thoroughly an expert in gymnastics. The writer of this has been a volunteer fireman at Zurich (Switzerland) and Leipzig (Germany), while at the Universities of those places, from 1859 to 1864; but he has never seen, as it is done here, firemen ascend to the roof from the inside of the burning house. Everywhere in Europe, firemen only use the outside to ascend the house to reach the fire. This is done by light ladders, twelve to fifteen feet long, with a tooth-edged hook at the upper end, which ladders can be easily handled by one man (with one hand only), and which are hooked fast from window to window, from story to story. This mode of ascent is, as proved by long experience, much quicker and more reliable than the use of inside stairs. The firemen in Europe are ordered to attack the fire room by room, and to search for the places whence it comes; they do not flood the building wastingly with water. Every man at the nozzle of the hose is an expert gymnast, as well as a man who must know something about the construction of buildings.

To enter into all the details of the working and exercise of the Fire Brigades of London, Berlin, Vienna, Leipzig, &c., would take too long; but the writer of this is fully convinced that the spread of the fire of Boston would have been stopped in the first hour by European firemen. The writer has seen large fires at New York, Providence, Chicago, Detroit, and other places these last eight years; but he was certain every time that the firemen of any large city in Europe would have worked a great deal quicker and safer. We should not be too proud and self-wise to acknowledge our wants. The opinion of myself, and many of my friends who have seen the working of firemen in the large cities of Europe, is, that we most need firemen composed of good mechanics, well-schooled in gymnastics,—exercising in gymnastics and fire-drill at least twice a week. Further, we badly want officers also taken from the ranks of mechanics, architects, or civil engineers. As long as we have Fire Departments composed of politicians, ignorant of everything concerning the building of structures, so long will we have no competent and thorough protection against a repetition of disasters like those of Portland and Boston.

A DAILY READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1872.

Information Wanted.

James Orr, of Wabashaw, Minn., came to the Briggs House, Chicago, Oct. 19, and left to do some business on 'Change on the 21st; he did not return to his hotel, and has not been seen since. He left his luggage at the hotel. His friends are in great distress about him, fearing foul play. He is a man about 52 years of age, stout built, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height; wore moustache—otherwise clean shaved; dark hair, mixed with gray. Any person knowing anything of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing W. M. Sinclair, No. 1204 Prairie avenue.

To Set Ourselves Right Before the Public.

When it became necessary to shoe oxen, in order that the business of the city might be only temporarily interrupted, the men belonging to the Horse-Shoers' Society refused to shoe oxen, and also refused to work in shops where ox-shoeing was being done by "non-society men;" therefore, we deem it but justice to the public and ourselves to repudiate the Horse-Shoers' Society, and hereafter pledge ourselves not to employ a man belonging to the Horse-Shoers' Society, under any circumstance.

M. MCNURNEY, 38 Pacific avenue.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific avenue.

Steam Freight and Passenger Elevators.

As one of the marked evidences of the wonderful growth of the mercantile interest of Chicago, we refer to the ever-increasing demand for steam elevators for freight and passengers. They are now considered by all tenants of first-class buildings as indispensable as gas and water. The Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company have constructed for the new city, since the fire, nearly one hundred of their now celebrated elevators. It is surprising to notice to what perfection this company have brought their machines, both as to efficiency and safety. Our Chicago rebuilders are fortunate in being able to secure these elevators at home. Formerly they were to be procured only at the East.

The Domestic Sewing Machine.

The Domestic sewing machine has been exhibited at the different State fairs held during the fall, and considerable success has attended it. The necessity of a sewing machine in a family is apparent to every member, and the advisability of owning a good machine is appreciated by those who have to work it. The Domestic is a good machine. Its ratio in increase of sales for the six months ending on the 30th of last September over the corresponding months of last year has been enormous, attesting its growing popularity and the general recognition of its excellence as a machine. It goes upon its merits alone, and can be bought at No. 74 State street.

Rest Easy.

The Underwriters' Agency, of New York, responds as promptly to the Boston sufferers as she did in October, 1871, to our own. This grand and solvent organization again shows to the world that only large institutions, transacting a varied business, can be relied upon in great conflagrations. The cash assets of the Underwriters' at present are $4,000,000, so that she has ample facilities to respond to the present trial, and at the same time continue responding to our citizens' demands for reliable insurance. Their agent, Jas. B. Floyd, No. 168 LaSalle street, will be pleased to transact all business pertaining to insurance with such as may require security and indemnity.

Home Insurance Company of New York.

General Arthur C. Ducat, agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York, has received the following telegram:

Boston agents report only $500,000 at risk in the whole burnt district, instead of $1,000,000, as estimated. Report this to the agents in your field. A. F. Wilmarth, Vice President Home Insurance Company of New York.

See advertisement in another column.

To Italy Direct.

The Anchor Line Steamship Napoli will sail from the company's pier, No. 20 North River, New York, for Genoa, calling at Gibraltar, on Saturday, Nov. 23. Cabin passage, $80 or $90 currency. Apply to Henderson Brothers, No. 324 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATTI-MARIO TROUPE.

Two Grand Concerts

AND ONE MATINEE

Will be given by the

PATTI-MARIO TROUPE.

FIRST CONCERT:
Michigan Avenue Baptist Church,
THURSDAY NIGHT.
SECOND CONCERT:
Union Park Cong'nal Church,
FRIDAY NIGHT.
GRAND MATINEE:
Michigan Avenue Baptist Church,
SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

Sale of seats at the following places:
FOR THE SOUTH SIDE.
Carpenter & Sheldon's, 268 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's, Madison and State-sts.
FOR THE WEST SIDE.
West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 657 West Lake-st.

The following members of this extraordinary combination will ALL appear at each concert: CARLOTTA PATTI, ANNIE LOUISE CARY, TERESA CARRENO, SIG. MARIO, EMILE SAURET, SIG. SCHOLARA, SIG. MARZO, Accompanist.

THE SCALE OF PRICES:
Single Reserved Seats $3.00
Reserved seats for Lady and Gentleman 5.00
Reserved seat for matinee 1.50

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN .... Lessees and Managers.

Family Matinee
To-Day at 2 o'clock.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL
This Afternoon and Evening.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.
15, 25, AND 50 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, 25 CTS. EXTRA.

The brilliant and dashing protean change vocalist,
MISS BLANCHE SELWYN!
The celebrated Irish vocalist and dancer,
JOHN T. KELLY!
THE GREAT ROMMELLIS, WALTER AND MORTON!
Miss Sophie Rommelsberg, Miss Minnie Gray, Billy Barry, C. A. Gardner, Pete Lee, and the COMEDY ALLIANCE in a choice olio, concluding with the new Comedy entitled
THE FLORIDA BELLE!!!

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison-street, between State and Dearborn.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MAGGIE MITCHELL
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
FANCHON.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MAGGIE MITCHELL.
NEXT WEEK—PEARL OF SAVOY.

The Illinois Central HYDE PARK TRAIN will leave Hyde Park at 7:00, stopping at Thirty-first, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Fifteenth-sts., Park-Row, and Madison-st. Returning, will leave immediately after the performance from the foot of Madison-st., stopping at all the above stations.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and La Salle.

MONDAY, Nov. 11, and during the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, positively last week of the great

ABBOTT-KIRALFY TROUPE.

An immense performance. Two grand Pantomimes every night.

The Italian Brigands and Humpty Dumpty!

With all the grand features, BALLETS, TABLEAUX, etc., etc. See small bills.

Monday, Nov. 18, the first appearance in this city of the celebrated artists JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC and Miss ALICE HARRISON, in their original play of "SCHNEIDER," supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, from Aiken's Theatre.

CENTRAL HALL.

AID TO BOSTON.

LECTURE BY
Robert Hervey, Esq.,
ON
"The Genius and Character of Robert Burns,"
AT CENTRAL HALL,
On Friday Evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock.

Some of the best musical talent of the city have kindly volunteered their services.

The entertainment is under the auspices of the Literary Club of the Chicago Christian Union.

The entire proceeds will be donated to the Boston sufferers. Tickets can be procured at Cobb's Library, 469 Wabash-av., the rooms of the Christian Union, South Side, 758 Michigan-av., and West Side, northwest corner Madison and Green-sts., and at the door.

NIXON'S.

Monday, Nov. 11—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. Second and last week.

Georgia Minstrels

ORIGINAL SLAVE TROUPE.

New features, new acts, new songs, new dances. Entire change of programme. New and original scenes of Plantation Life.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

THE ONLY
GEO. L. FOX,
the famous Clown, and all his followers, in his famous Pantomime,
Humpty Dumpty.

Hear the Cats. See the Martens. Admire the Wilsons. Matchless Artists. Unprecedented Wonders.
Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Matinee to-day at 2 p. m.
Evening performance at 8 p. m.

BLACK CROOK

Matinee Saturday.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Great hit of the laughable burlesque of
JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN.
The Abyssinian Dwarf, TOMMY. First week of ELECTED TO OFFICE. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Note—Dummy trains will leave Twenty-second-st. at 7½ p. m., and Monroe-st. at 10 p. m., for the accommodation of our patrons.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 124 South Clark-st.

Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 18 and 24 Central Block.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 77 Dearborn-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.

Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 75 S. Clark-st.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 65 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
STYLES & FOWLIS, 72 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 168 State-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph, near Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 S. Harrison.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 233 Mich.-av.
WISWELL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 56 & 58 Wab.-av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 120 LaSalle-st., Room 15.

Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 237 Wabash-av.

Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 23 Green-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH, ABRAM & CO., 237 Wabash-av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, 33 and 35 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dentist.
H. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.

Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.

Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

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BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 S. Canal-st.

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H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 230 to 236 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., 37 and 39 Wabash-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck Court.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.

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F. J. ABBEY & CO., 61 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 38 and 40 Lake-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).
E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 42 Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 49 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
BRINTNAL, TERRY & BELDEN, 175 & 177 Lake-st.

Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.), 166 LaSalle-st.

Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 170 Washington-st.
MUTUAL BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st.

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M. GREENBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., near Randolph.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & CO., 69 West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 334 W. Madison.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 263 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 279 West Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 153 22d-st. and 158 West Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 431 Wabash-av.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 466 State and 21 West Madison-st.
ROBBIN & APPLETON, 346 State and 269 W. Madison.
STARR & ALLEN, 337 and 339 State-st.

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H. N. WHEELER & CO., 23 Lake-st.

Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

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D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.
KEITH BROS., 230 and 232 Madison-st.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Newspapers.
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W. O. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
J. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
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DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. N. Smart & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1872. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by Franklin Dennison, Esq., at his office, No. 56 Bryan Block.

N. B. TAYLOR.
S. A. STOCKDALE.

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1872.

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

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EIGHTH PAGE—The Boston Fire [Continued from First]. Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 13, 1872.

The Young Men's Christian Association pledged ten thousand dollars, last night, for the Boston sufferers, and the Masons of Chicago raised five thousand dollars at their meeting in Masonic Hall, for the relief of the craft in Boston.

The forthcoming report of the Internal Revenue Bureau will show an increase in the taxes collected this year on spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors over the receipts last year. The income tax yields nearly four millions less than in 1871.

Our streets yesterday were lively again with traffic and travel. The Chicago City Railway Company and all the stage lines are in operation. So long as fair weather lasts, there is no danger, Sanitary Superintendent Rauch thinks, in the careful use of horses.

It is rather strange but gratifying to find Chicago cited as an example for London enterprise. Yet the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a recent article commenting upon Chicago's new growth, says: "It is impossible to read the accounts of the progress already made in rebuilding Chicago without lamenting the want of energy displayed in London."

Russia persists in her Asiatic invasions, but this time her route has been in the peaceful channels of trade, and her conquests are commercial treaties with the three chief States of Central Asia. But intimations are given by the official journal of the Czar, that the troubles with Khiva, which lies in the path to India, are not yet to be considered settled.

No appropriation can be lawfully made, in the opinion of their legal adviser, by the County Commissioners for the relief of Boston. They have surmounted this difficulty by a request to the Relief and Aid Society to send Boston $50,000 in behalf of Cook County. In return, they promise to extend assistance to that amount to the beneficiaries of the Society during the winter.

It will be remembered that Theodore Thomas was to have commenced a season of his orchestral concerts on the second night of the Chicago fire. By a curious coincidence, he was also to have commenced a season in Boston on the second night of its fire. If this kind of thing keeps on much longer, insurance companies will be apt to increase their charges in cities which this incendiary musician is advertised to visit.

That the women of Wyoming vote at every election in that Territory, and that Miss Anthony, with thirteen other women, voted the other day at Rochester, are facts which seemed to the speakers at the meeting, held in this city yesterday, of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Suffrage Association of this State, to warrant an attempt to persuade the Legislature to obliterate the word "male" from the Constitution. A meeting is to be held here soon, at which Mrs. Stanton and Miss Emily Faithfull, who is now in town, will speak.

The horse disease, which is happily disappearing among us under the genial influence of our incomparable weather, was responsible for a considerable proportion of the losses sustained in the Boston fire. To begin with, its prevalence there had rendered it impossible to move the goods which had been sold. In a single instance, $100,000 of goods were burned which had already been sold, and which would have been sent away had not the horses been disabled. When the fire came, the lack of horses formed a serious obstacle in the way of the Fire Department, and it was also impossible to move off valuable stocks of goods that might otherwise have been saved. Misfortunes seldom come singly.

The *Evening Journal* says that "Chief Justice Lawrence has shown himself to be an audacious, arbitrary, and infamous tyrant, and a man whose ideas are totally at variance with the spirit of our free institutions, and a person in no wise fit to be intrusted with the power of an official of his present high position." We rather like pluck in a newspaper, and we are more gratified at its exhibition in this instance, as it is the first time in several years that the *Journal* has shown any. But we think that the epithets which it applies to Judge Lawrence are calculated to neutralize rather than to awaken sympathy for itself. Instead of railing at the Court, the *Journal* should urge the State Legislature to amend the law of contempts, and bring it into conformity with the law of the United States in that behalf.

The same reasons which prompted the Mayor to recommend to the Common Council new and increased protection against the outbreak of fires, should influence all housekeepers and house-owners to take greater individual precaution than they are in the habit of exercising. As in the time of prevailing burglaries men are more apt to see their houses securely locked, so in this era of prevailing fires every one should enjoin more than ordinary care upon all who have charge of residences or who are employed as private watchmen for business edifices. The lesson which these latter-day fires teach is, that every man has an interest in every building that is erected, and all should work to the common purpose of preventing fire, rather than that of extinguishing it after it has started.

While the Chicago subscription of $150,000 was a prompt and appropriate expression of the sympathy and [gratitude] which Chicago entertains for Boston, it should be remembered that the Boston fire has furnished no parallel to that of Chicago in the suffering of the poor and homeless. It would be a high estimate to say that 10,000 had been thrown out of employment by the Boston fire. These must be cared for; but there are not 60,000 or 75,000 people thrown out of employment and shelter at the same time, as among us. For the large class of Chicago people who have been unable to recover and who are still needy, relief will be as necessary this second winter, and even during the third winter, as it was immediately after the fire. It was for this reason, we presume, that the Chicago Relief and Aid Society limited their donation to $100,000.

The horse distemper is progressing. It has reached Milwaukee on the north, and Aurora, Morris, Ottawa, and LaSalle in this State. It will probably pass through the whole State, especially the cities and large towns where horses are kept in numbers. It has attacked the horses belonging to the towing companies on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. After having seriously interrupted business in this city for two weeks, it is about disappearing. There was no help for it, and our people had to bear the affliction with such patience as they could command. Now that it has attacked the horses in the interior of the State, the effects in suspending business there will be felt here, perhaps, for ten days longer. An interruption to transportation in the cities, towns, villages, and farms of the Northwest must be a loss to the traffic of Chicago; but, as was the case when the affliction was upon us, there is no remedy other than to endure, and wait until the malady has run its course.

It is gratifying to learn that Secretary Boutwell is in no haste to add a pail of water to the barrel of sugar which constitutes the currency of the United States. We are assured that he will not do this until it becomes necessary. The tenor of the Washington despatches rendered into good English is something like this: "The Government will not depreciate the currency till it ought to be depreciated. It has no property to throw into the gap made by the Boston fire, but it has some of the finest soap bubbles in the world. If there should be a scramble for the property not destroyed by the Boston fire, it will set some of these bubbles going; and, probably in choosing them, the public will forget the fire and recover their senses." It is to be remarked that the public, and especially the Boston public, have shown an uncommon degree of self-possession in the presence of this calamity. They have not lost their senses, and are in no danger of losing them.

Miss Emily Faithfull who delivered her lecture on "The Toiling English Masses" at the Union Park Congregational Church, on last evening, and who is expected to lecture again in Chicago on the 16th inst., is a lady who has won a claim to the public hearing through her public works. She has been not only an earnest advocate, but an active worker in the cause of opening new fields for female employment. Of good family, and favored with an excellent education, she entered upon the gayest of London life, but soon deserted its superficialities for a sphere more serious and better suited to her own independence of character. In 1860, she founded a typographical institute for women, which succeeded so well that she was appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to the Queen. In 1863, she commenced the publication of the *Victoria Magazine*, which she still edits and controls in the interests of working women, advocating their claims to more remunerative employment. She entered the lecture field some four years since, and has attained a marked success. Her reception in this country has everywhere shown the most cordial appreciation of her merits.

The St. Louis *Globe*, in summing up the effects of the Boston fire, says: "The interruption to business in Chicago will be more serious than a year ago; the failures will be more numerous. The whole country will suffer; Chicago will be ruined." This is a comprehensive statement of the case, which does vastly more credit to the rhetorical perspicuity of the *Globe* than to its discernment or judgment. We have no doubt that these sad words are written in sorrow, and therefore hasten to assure the *Globe* and its editors, who evidently need the information more than its readers, that Chicago will not be ruined on account of the Boston fire. A city which could subscribe so large a sum the morning after the reception of the news of the Boston fire does not stand in imminent danger of financial annihilation. St. Louis would rejoice at this, for, with the destruction of Chicago, which the *Globe* thus confidently predicts, the stable topic of St. Louis newspaper comment would be withdrawn; and the incentive to enterprise which St. Louis merchants have found in Chicago's success would be taken away, and might materially damage the prospects of a city that are otherwise good.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, with a steadier feeling in breadstuffs, and greater firmness in several departments. Mess pork was dull and nominal at $15.00 for old; $13.50@13.75 for new; and $12.40 for do seller December or seller March. Lard was steady at 7½@7⅝c cash or seller December, and 7¾@7⅞c seller March. Meats were in some demand, but rather weak, at 4c for shoulders, 7c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear, all part salted. Highwines were quiet, but firm, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and steady, at 9c for corn and 10c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was less active, but firm at the outside quotations of Monday, closing at $1.02¾ cash or seller the month, and $1.03¾ seller December. Corn was active and ⅝c higher, closing at 32c seller the month, and 31½c seller December. Oats were strong, and advanced ⅛@⅜c, closing at 21c seller the month, and 22½c seller December. Rye was quiet, but a shade firmer, at 51@52c. Barley was dull and 1c lower, closing at 58@58½c for No. 2, and 48c for No. 3. The hog market was fairly active but lower, the decline reaching 15@20c. The closing rates were $4.00@4.30. There was more activity in the cattle trade, and prices advanced 25@50c per 100 lbs. Sheep ruled quiet and easy, at $3.25@5.25. The stocks of grain in store in this city, on Saturday evening last, were 658,549 bu wheat, 1,180,697 bu corn, 819,421 bu oats, 143,875 bu rye, and 340,185 bu barley.

CONSOLATIONS FOR BOSTON.

In drawing a parallel between the Boston and Chicago fires, there are many points in which the two possess a remarkable similarity. At the same time there are many which are exactly opposite. As far as the Boston fire is related simply to itself, the people of that city have good grounds to deplore the loss of their property, and the time which must necessarily be consumed in replacing it. As far, however, as the fire is related to the Chicago disaster, the parallel affords the Bostonians good grounds for congratulation. In the first place, they have not the mortifying reflection that their fire was occasioned by the incendiary vagaries of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. The origin of their fire was as aristocratic, dignified, and high-toned as the most conservative and gilt-edged old millionaire on Beacon street could have desired. There was nothing plebeian in it, nothing which could offend the conventional scruples of any one, from Bunker Hill to Forest Hill. It broke out in a delightfully mysterious way, in one of the stateliest granite-piles of one of the stateliest thoroughfares of the city,—a street which retires from publicity at an early hour, and is thenceforward, through the night, silent, frigid, and reserved. All this was in keeping with the characteristics of Boston, and the Bostonian can look back to this with a certain degree of consolation and pride. The origin bears a definite relation to the result, and does not belittle it. How differently are we placed! We can only look back, with averted heads, to a festival evening at Mrs. O'Leary's; to the cousins from Ireland just arrived; the blind fiddler; and the frequent passage of the poteen from hand to hand; and, to the accompaniment of such a scene as this, our fire began. In a cow-shed surrounded by cow-sheds, in an alley full of manure, and shavings, and old barrels, and cast-off hoopskirts, and oyster cans, surrounded by other alleys filled with the same materials, our plebeian blaze hurried on, over tumble-down sheds and rickety barns and whisky-shops, not attaining a high esthetic degree of refinement until it was a mile away.

The Bostonians, again, have a cause for congratulation in that their fire began in the calm stillness of an Indian summer's evening. There was no fuss and nonsense about it. They had not been without rain for two months. They had not had a furious southwester blowing for weeks, drying up everything to tinder. There was no unearthly disturbance of the atmosphere, no strange combinations of the elements, no tornadoes plunging through the air, no supernatural electrical vagaries, no conspiracy upon the part of the allied forces of earth, air, and water, to thwart the efforts of man. The Boston fire was a stunning blow, but it was a good, honest blow, given without taking unfair advantage. The Chicago fire not only struck us full in the face, but it knocked us down and stamped upon us, and dragged us about, took all we had in our pockets, and left us for dead. The Bostonians have still another cause for congratulation. While we were in this miserable condition, and trying to get on our feet again, certain clergymen came along and told us that it was a visitation of Divine wrath upon us for our sins; that we were a set of miserable devils, and, therefore, virtually, that it served us right. No one, who has not been in the same plight, can tell the blessed consolation there was in these comforting assurances. In one night we found ourselves without houses to live in, without offices in which to do business, without a cent of money in our pockets, without banks, hotels, and churches, without water to drink, without gas to illuminate, without anything in the world but the clothes on our backs, and those very dirty, and then came along the clergymen and added to our load of misery by insisting that we would not have been punished this way if we had not been such abominable sinners, and cited Sodom and Gomorrah by way of clinching their argument. Boston has not this additional burden to bear. The text for Boston is not "The wicked shall be destroyed," but "Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth." They, therefore, are not obliged to discount their recuperative energy by mournful reflections that, if they had been better, they might not have been punished.

Boston has also sincere cause for congratulation that it had no great area of wooden buildings, in the first instance, to supply the fuel for an intense heat, and that, after the fire had reached more solid parts of the city, clumps of wooden buildings were not advantageously scattered among the brick and stone structures, so as to add to the volume and intensity of the flames; that it had no tarred roofs, to carry the fire from house-top to house-top; that it had no petroleum stone to explode, and scatter liquid fire in every direction, as was satisfactorily shown by the *savans* to have happened in our case; that its people did not have to sleep in grave-yards and on the prairie; that they did not have to drink Chicago River water; that they did not have to do patrol duty, with club in hand, night after night, and for two weeks watch the lurid glare of the burning coal heaps; that they had no wooden streets, and sidewalks, and bridges to burn; that they could all go to church Sunday if they wished, and hear the Gospel; that they could all go to the theatre Monday night if they wished, and forget their sorrows; finally, that it was only one spoke in their Hub that was consumed.

As an elder brother in misfortune, we offer these sources of consolation to Boston. We have both had the same disease, but Boston has had it in the varioloid form. We are scarred all over. We had the real thing, and our spiritual physicians have told us why. We are therefore qualified to offer advice without seeming to be officious. Boston has only to keep up a good heart, take good care of herself, and not expose herself unnecessarily, and she will be out in a few days as good as ever, and may flatter herself that, having had it once, she has a reasonable chance of escaping a second attack.

STREET CARS BY STEAM.

The prevalence of the horse disease caused two of our city car companies to substitute steam "dummies" for horses, with results that, if not completely satisfactory at present, yet promise an important revolution in city locomotion in the future. The South Side Company attached four or five heavily-laden cars to a "dummy," and made the trips between Randolph street and Twenty-second street in about half an hour, as often as the two "dummies" at their disposal could make them. The rate of motion is considerably faster than that made by horses, but subject to some drawback owing to the frequency with which the "dummy" gets off the track. The North Side Company, we believe, made its trips from Graceland to the Clark street bridge with two dummies. Few persons can witness these trains of passengers gliding smoothly and rather rapidly through our streets, at an evident great saving of cost to the companies, and of wear and tear of animal life, without feeling that, sooner or later, this temporary mode of locomotion will be made universally preferable, and will be permanent. We concede that there are mechanical and equine difficulties to be overcome. The "dummy" engines now in use have not weight enough to hold the track as firmly as they need to, and the track is not well adapted to their wheels. Moreover, the horses who have become educated to the locomotive, with its noise, and smoke, and puffing, apparently see sufficient resemblance in the railway-engine to themselves to understand it. But they do not yet comprehend the dummy. The very effort which has been made to conceal the source of motion and to consume the steam and smoke render the invention all the more mysterious to its equine brother, whom it supersedes. Whether horses would not become accustomed to the dummy in time, if they should see it as often as the locomotive, may be doubted by some, but the weight of veterinarian counsels is against it.

All these difficulties, however, are those of detail. They can be overcome if it is once established that passenger cars can be drawn through cities more economically, safely, swiftly, cheaply, and conveniently by steam than by horse-power. Of the economy of the use of steam there can be no doubt. The dummy requires no carding down; it feeds itself while on its journey; it involves no expense when not at work; it almost never wears out; when broken it can be mended; it is never sick, and it can be fed on coal, which is infinitely cheaper than hay, oats, bran-mash, and condition powders. The dummy takes its five or six cars at a time, according to the demand, and, getting them quickly out of the way, relieves the streets, where the drawing of an equal number of cars by horses would block them up. It was objected to the street cars, on their introduction, that they would block up and obstruct the streets, whereas the result proved that, by conveying more passengers in less space, they relieved them. So it is now objected to the dummy system that it obstructs the streets; but, in fact, whatever system of transit conveys the greatest number of passengers most rapidly and at least expense, affords greatest relief to all our thoroughfares. As to constructing a dummy that will hold the track, or a track that will hold the dummy, we cannot think of these details as very difficult among a people who daily ride behind locomotives at the rate of a mile in a minute and a half without a thought of getting off the track.

The only serious objection is the tendency of the dummy to scare the horses, and this, we doubt not, will be found to disappear as the horses get over their scare. With proper tracks and dummies, we believe a rate of motion two or three times as great as our present horse-car rate would be feasible, thousands of horses would be saved to other and humaner uses, and the cost of fares would in time be diminished one-half, first to the companies, but ultimately to the public.

It appears that, while there has been a tendency in Chicago to complain of the exercise of the rights that belong to the higher Courts in criminal cases, the Londoners are exercised over the tyranny of their lower Courts in refusing to grant appeals against the verdicts which they mete out to criminals. A writer in the London *Times* defines one case of particular hardship, in which the Associate Justices had convicted themselves of ignorance of the law, and yet, upon application for appeal, decided that they were right, and refused to allow the action to go to the Court of Criminal Appeal.

A LUCKY MAN.

The Congregation of Centenary Methodist Church Present Dr. Fowler with an $800 Library.

The monthly social of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church (Dr. Fowler's), last evening, was made the occasion of a most pleasing ceremony. To evidence their appreciation for Dr. Fowler, and as emblematic of their regard for him as a pastor and gentleman, his congregation, with many outside friends, yesterday evening presented him, through the Rev. W. C. Dandy, Presiding Elder of the Chicago District, with a splendid library, costing $800.

Dr. Fowler on last Sabbath announced the social, as usual, and said that it was the last time he would meet them all in social communion as pastor, little suspecting that the social had been long held in prospect by his loving people as an occasion when they would be able to testify their affection for him.

The church parlors were filled at an early hour, and the social went on as usual. It was evidently not in the Reverend Doctor's mind that, before the close of the evening, he would be the recipient of so costly a present.

About 9 o'clock the Rev. W. C. Dandy ascended the rostrum, and, removing some spreads from a number of tables which were ranged around, displayed a collection of new and elegant books, among which were the following: Motley's works, Robinson's works, March on the English Language, Froude's works, Bryant's Iliad of Homer, with many other most valuable publications.

The presentation speech was very happy, and the reply was neat, racy, and pathetic. By the resignation of Dr. Fowler, the City of Chicago is deprived of a man whose rare ability and culture have done it great honor. It is not often that an educational institution is so fortunate as to secure for its head a gentleman so great, alike as a preacher and scholar, as Dr. Fowler.

After the presentation of the library, Mrs. Fowler was called forward and presented with an envelope containing a handsome sum of money. The Doctor replied, in a humorous style, for his worthy lady.

It is seldom that the separation of pastor and people carries with it so much of good feeling as the separation of Dr. Fowler from the Centenary Methodist Church.

GET YOUR PAPERS.

Mayor Medill yesterday refreshed the proprietors of omnibus lines with the following effective suggestion:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is hereby directed to an ordinance passed by the Common Council, Oct. 28, 1872, and which has now become law, requiring that every 'bus driver shall have a license. These drivers' licenses can be obtained at the City Clerk's office, on payment of a fee of $1. It is the intention of the Mayor that this ordinance shall be speedily and vigorously enforced. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Ho! For Washington Heights.

The second great auction sale of beautiful grove and prairie lots located at that most charming suburb, Washington Heights, will take place on the grounds C. C. Thayer & Co. are the auctioneers. To accommodate those who desire to attend the sale, a special free train will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Sherman and Harrison streets, at 10 o'clock a. m. We are satisfied that, in point of attractions and accessibility, this delightful suburb cannot be surpassed. See advertisement of the auctioneers on first page for particulars.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

The latest advices are that the losses of the Imperial by the Boston fire are only about $500,000. As this sum is less than 5 per cent of its available assets, it is really but a very small loss when measured by the strength of the Company. Great caution in the selection and distribution of its risks has always been characteristic of the Company, and to this cause alone must be attributed its comparatively trifling loss by the Boston fire. Mansard roofs have never been an attraction for this Company.

Postponement.

The opening of Anderson's European Hotel and Restaurant (advertised for this day) will, in consequence of the recent difficulty in obtaining transportation, etc., be postponed until to-morrow, Thursday, the 14th inst. Doty's billiard hall will also be opened at the same date.

AID FOR BOSTON.

Mass Meeting of the Masonic Fraternity of Chicago.

They Resolve to Contribute the Sum of $5,000 for the Relief the Craft of Boston.

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Other Efforts by Our Citizens to Relieve the Boston Sufferers.

A mass meeting of Masons was held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, last evening, to take action for the relief of the Craft in Boston. The attendance was very large. DeWitt C. Cregier was called to the chair, and Brother Barnard elected Secretary. The Chairman said the present was a time which tried the hearts of Masons. A little more than a year ago many of the Craft in this city were sufferers by the greatest fire known to history. Many of them were beggars without homes, their dwellings and places of business having been destroyed. But it was but a few hours before the glad tidings came from all over the world that succor was at hand, and that aid would be sent immediately. He would not dwell upon how much was sent—how much from Massachusetts—from Boston, which had just passed through a similar ordeal. As Masons, they should consider what should be done for the relief of their brethren in that city—what way they could best reciprocate their benevolence, their Christian charity, their unbounded gifts of money and supplies. It might be that there was a vast difference between the suffering here and there; but they did not know what may be the distress in Boston, and it stood them in hand to make some movement toward reciprocating their goodness. The craftsmen of Massachusetts sent to those in the city of Chicago $7,000, and he hoped they would telegraph to Boston that there was money here ready for their sufferers. He had sent the subjoined despatch, but had received no answer:

S. D. Nickerson, Grand Master, care Charles H. Titus, Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.:
The Masons of Chicago, deeply sensible of their obligations to the Craft of Massachusetts for prompt and generous aid in time of distress, are anxious to do their duty towards their brethren of Boston, sufferers by the fire, by reciprocal action. Advise us at once, and make known your wants.

Brother Gurney spoke feelingly of the terrible calamity, remarking that the Craft had an opportunity to exemplify what Masonry was, and expressing himself as confident that a generous response would be made.

Members of the different lodges present pledged their lodges for different amounts, and the Chairman was authorized to request the Grand Master of Rhode Island, who has in his hands $2,370, which was collected for Chicago, to forward the money to Boston on account of this city.

On motion, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was requested to issue an order to the Grand Treasurer to contribute $1,000 to the Boston Relief fund.

A resolution requesting the Masonic Board of Relief of this city to advance $1,500 for the same purpose, was adopted.

The following were appointed a committee to wait on the lodges, and urge them to take immediate steps to reimburse the Relief fund by raising money to make up the amount advanced: T. T. Gurney, L. A. Hamlin, D. H. Kilmore, Sidney Thomas, and A. C. Gleeson.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Brothers Thomas, Miles, and Hazlett, was then appointed, and, after consultation, they presented the following report:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the various Masonic lodges of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, do most earnestly desire to express our profound sympathy with our brethren of Boston, in their deep affliction, knowing well the keen anguish that results from such a fearful visitation; and

WHEREAS, To the craftsmen of Boston we owe not only the obligation incumbent upon all Masons, but an extraordinary debt of gratitude for the generous impulses that prompted them to fly to our relief when in distress; and

WHEREAS, We gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity to reciprocate, even in a small degree, their great generosity to us, and, at the same time, our admiration of their many noble qualities of head and heart; therefore,

Resolved, That we request our Most Worshipful Past Grand Master, DeWitt C. Cregier, to proceed forthwith to Boston, and ascertain the wants of the Craft in Boston, and distribute such fund as may be placed in his hands by the Craft of Chicago to the amount of $5,000; and that he advise the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Illinois, by telegraph, of the necessities of the brethren of Boston.

Brother Thomas made a brief address, alluding to the generosity of Boston when Chicago was in ashes, and calling upon the Masons of Chicago to show that they appreciated her efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our people, and to contribute of their means that the "Athens of America" may be provided for.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

STOCK YARDS RELIEF.

The business men of the Stock Yards met yesterday to do something for the aid of Boston. Mr. W. F. Tucker was made Chairman, George T. Williams, Secretary, and E. S. Stickney, Treasurer. A Committee of Fifteen was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The following sums were contributed: Tucker & Sherman, $500; Gregory, Strader & Co., $200; Adams & Eldridge, $200; John R. Hoire, $100; Isaac Waixel, $100; Harry Green, $100; G. Kelly & Co., $75; Wood Brothers, $50; D. S. Googies, $50; C. H. Herrim, $50; Conder & McIthey, $50; T. Colimian, $50; John Loams, $50; Jesse Adams, $25; M. Tabor, $25; George T. Williams, $25; J. H. Weirdson, $25; W. T. Keenan, $25; T. P. Randall, $10; George S. Brown, $10. Total, $1,740.

THE BENEVOLENT PATROLMEN.

The Police Protective and Benevolent Association, through its Board of Trustees, Sergeants Fitzpatrick, Buckley, and Barrett, and Officers Simmons, Wiley, Kinney, and Codman, yesterday, voted $500 from its funds for the relief of the Boston police force. A telegram was forwarded last evening stating that the money is in bank here awaiting a Boston order.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RELIEF.

The Young Men's Christian Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon and resolved to contribute $10,000 to the sufferers of Boston, if it was needed.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The receipts of the extra matinee at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, amounted to $225. A telegraphic check for that sum was sent to the Mayor of Boston last evening.

MAYOR GASTON TO MAYOR MEDILL.

It was not until yesterday that Mayor Medill received the following reply to his despatch to Mayor Gaston, of Boston:

BOSTON, Nov. 11, 1872.
Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:
Thanks for your sympathy and kind offer of assistance. The fire is now fully under control. But few dwelling houses are burned. Meetings of the Relief Committee will be held this morning, and as soon as the extent of our calamity is ascertained will communicate it to you, and inform you of our needs.
WILLIAM GASTON, Mayor.

"THE TOILING MASSES."

Lecture by Miss Emily Faithfull, at the Union Park Congregational Church, Last Evening.

Miss Emily Faithfull, the eminent English philanthropist, lectured last evening, in the Union Park Congregational Church, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course, her subject being "The Toiling Masses." The auditorium was completely filled with a large and fashionable audience, who listened with the closest attention to the lecture, frequently applauding the speaker. After two fine organ solos, the overtures to "William Tell" and the "Poet and Peasant," by Louis Falk, Miss Faithfull made her appearance upon the rostrum, and opened her lecture by alluding to a matter which weighed upon every mind,—the burning of Boston,—saying that no heart in the audience beat more deeply for the stricken city than her own.

There was a time, she said, when English women could not be designated as "The Toiling Masses," but no one familiar with the subject would deny that they should now be so classed. In 1851, the census showed that the number of women dependent upon their own resources, in England, was 2,000,000; in 1861, 2,500,000, while in 1871 a still larger increase was shown. The idea that man must take care of woman was a misplaced sentiment, standing in the way of better services in their behalf. Machinery had effected a complete change in the existence of women, out of whose hands had been taken many fields of exertion, thereby thrusting upon them more arduous modes of subsistence. Destitution to women was a far more terrible thing than to men, for there were depths to which men could not fall. Thanks to the noble exertions of Lord Shaftesbury, women were spared the occupation of working in the coal-mines, though in Staffordshire the women were employed in turning the clay to be converted into porcelain. In Liverpool they carry loads of sand for sixpence a day. In the last census over 43,000 women were returned as out-door agricultural laborers. It seemed to be taken for granted that woman's physical strength could be drawn upon *ad libitum*, so long as we carefully avoided giving encouragement to their minds. The root of the whole mischief lay in the fact that women were never apprenticed to skilled work, and hence it was that women could not do skilled work. She was not speaking of wives and mothers, whose proper place undoubtedly was at home. What was wanted was a readjustment of our social machinery. To sit down, content with the present state of things in England, was little short of inhumanity. It has become a stock phrase that the occupations of our grandmothers are dying out, and the degeneracy of the age in this regard was continually alluded to. In addition to the encroachments of science upon the household duties of women, emigration helped to affect their condition by carrying from the country the energetic young men, leaving at home a surplus of women.

Few people are aware of the extent of the material destitution of women in England. Unless an uneducated woman has a natural gift, she can barely earn her daily bread. There has arisen a new order of ladyhood, whose chief distinction consists in having nothing to do, and a contempt for work as a degradation is at the root of the ideas of a modern young lady, so far as her ideas ever have any root, which is rarely the case. Women have so long been allowed to believe that work is derogatory to the standing of a lady, that it will take years to impress them with the notion, not only that work is honorable to man, but that idleness is a disgrace to woman. [Applause.] A novel writer had expressed the belief that many women die of consumption growing out of discontent. A remedy may be looked for by giving them a larger liberty of choice, and a more complete recognition and development of their intellectual and spiritual natures. It is now the custom in England for writers to lay stress upon the decadence of womanhood, but if the men could be brought to a candid revelation of their theories and practices of life, it would appear that they were not wholly free from responsibility for the evils complained of.

Half a century ago, Sidney Smith said that "men have so often told women that they were fools, that women have begun to take them at their word." Now, we are doubtless on the eve of a great educational reform. Young ladies are no longer to be dipped in a solution of accomplishments—a process which leaves on them a thin varnish which will not stand the test of time. We are beginning to acknowledge that we must train woman as God's creature rather than as man's subordinate. We may question whether the education of boys and girls should be identical, but we must, at least, agree that the girls had better graduate in the school of science than in the school for scandal. Woman's cause is man's cause. They rise or sink together, dwarfed or Godlike, bond or free. [Applause.] It was idle to compare man and woman, for the theories were not tenable. We know that women have a place in the world, while in the home circle man is by no means a cypher. God has a distinct plan and purpose for every individual man and woman, which education and association must develop.

It is a significant fact that in England women have been invited to share in the latest and greatest educational movement which has taken place there. America is far in advance of England in regard to her care for toiling masses, thanks to the noble efforts of such women as Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Stanton. A gentleman said he wondered how men could keep their countenances as they stood at the marriage altar, for while they were saying "with all my wordly goods I thee endow," they very well knew that they should keep all that they had, and get all she had. [Applause.] The arguments that women cannot do his and that are mere shams, when in the face of the fact that two millions of English women are performing the hardest, cruelest of labor. No one will deny that marriage is the crown and completion of the life of man and women, but it must be what God meant it—a marriage of love and not of interest.

It is said that in England one out of every thirteen working women passes from destitution to dishonor. It is claimed that this new movement for the benefit of English workwomen is not a religious movement. Then it ought to be made such. It was the duty of every man and woman to do something to help on this work, doing what is within his or her power to do.

Efforts are being put forth to induce the managers of the Star Course to have Miss Faithfull favor their patrons on the South Side with a lecture, and from the success and satisfaction which attended her appearance last evening, it is earnestly to be hoped that the effort will succeed.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The French class of the Chicago Christian Union will meet to-night, instead of Friday, this week.

Professor Swing's class in English Literature will meet for the first time on Friday evening, at the South Side rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association will be held this evening, at No. 244 West Washington street.

The Literary and Debating Club of the Chicago Christian Union will meet on Thursday evening. Subject for debate: "*Resolved*, That all public libraries should be opened on the Sabbath."

Henry Greenebaum & Co. received a despatch yesterday, by cable, from Hamburg, directing them to draw for the Boston losses of the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company, on the Company's banker in London.

The Board of Police, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, discharged Officer Daniel McCarthy, of the Twelfth Street Station, who was arraigned before it some weeks since on the charge of drunkenness.

The residence of Mr. William Ottway, No. 45 Rush street, was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon, and ransacked from top to bottom. The amount of property stolen could not be ascertained, as the family are absent in the country.

James Means, a waiter in the boarding-house No. 143 South LaSalle street, was arrested by Detective Tyrrell, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having stolen a valuable watch from a boarder named J. C. Cleveland.

A large lot of carpenter's tools, supposed to have been stolen, were found last evening in an alley west of Clark street, between Huron and Erie streets. The owner can have them by calling at the Dearborn Street Police Station.

A collision occurred at the corner of Canal and Kinzie street, last evening, between a freight train and the locomotive "Tecumseh," while they were passing each other at right-angles. The tender of the locomotive was thrown off the track, and the rear car of the train slightly damaged.

Messrs. Aiken & Lawler have perfected arrangements with the stage lines to run vehicles from their theatre at the close of the performance each evening, to Twenty-ninth street in the South, and to Union Park in the West Division. This will be a great convenience to their patrons.

A boy named Thomas Curran, aged 16 years, was stabbed in the shoulder-blade during a quarrel with another boy, whose name is unknown, at the corner of Rucker and Fourth streets, at 5 o'clock last evening. The wound is not considered dangerous. Curran resides at No. 360 West Indiana street.

The Graphic Company, with a capital of $500,000 in gold, has been established in New York, and will have the largest steam lithographic establishment in the United States. Messrs. J. H. & C. M. Goodsell, formerly well and favorably known in connection with the press of this city, are the business managers, and have their offices at Nos. 39 and 41 Park place, New York.

Mr. M. D. Spaulding, of the firm of Nash, Spaulding & Co., wholesale grocers and refiners, at Boston, came to this city immediately after the fire, and encouraged the grocery men by his kind offers of assistance, and by assurances of the success of Chicago. He was here again on the anniversary of the fire, and was entertained at a banquet given him by the grocers. It will, therefore, be gratifying to every one to hear that his firm escaped loss in Boston, and that their refineries are running as usual.

Ten days since, when the epizootic broke out in Chicago, an expressman bought a horse badly afflicted with the distemper. He got him for $89, and began to dose him with a pint of gin and ginger twice a day. The stimulant kept up the spirits of the animal so that he worked all the time, and in less than a week earned $192—a net profit, minus the cost of the gin, of $110. The worst of it is that the horse has acquired a taste for intoxicating liquor, and cannot do without it now. He smells it as he passes by saloons, and insists upon stopping. Somebody ought to treat him or he will "peg out" in a fit of *delirium tremens*. Another temperance argument.

POLITICAL.

In Administration circles, at Washington, Senator Ferry, of Connecticut; Alcorn, of Mississippi; Hamilton, of Texas, and Robertson, of South Carolina, are classified with Sumner, Schurz, Fenton, Tipton, and Sprague, in the Opposition; and by this calculation the Opposition vote in the Senate, after the 4th of March, is increased to 30, against 44 sure to support any measure President Grant may demand, even San Domingo.

—The Tennessee Legislature consists of 25 Senators and 75 Representatives; and the Republicans claim to have elected 47, by aid of Andy Johnson, and that the straight Johnson men, holding the balance of power, will act with them. The Legislature chooses a State Treasurer and Comptroller, and will redistrict the State for Congressmen. A Senatorship (*vice* Brownlow) is not due until 1875.

—The North Carolina Legislature convenes on the 18th, and, unless formal notice is given before that day, Caldwell's election as Governor will be uncontested. It is said that Judge Merrimon, defeated for Governor, aspires to the Senate.

—For Speaker of the next House of Representatives of Michigan, the names most mentioned are those of Charles E. Cresswell, of Adrian; C. B. Grant, of Ann Arbor, and H. A. Shaw, of Eaton Rapids.

—Southern feeling is very bitter against the Northern Democrats. The Memphis *Ledger* says:

This is the second time since the war that the Northern Democrats have called upon the Southern people to join them in a national movement which resulted in ignominious failure. Greeley's defeat is more decided than Seymour's, and the Southern Democrats, who carried a few States in good faith, learn with dismay, if not disgust, that their Northern brethren, as usual, scarcely carried a single State. We have said within the last month that Northern Democrats differed chiefly from Republicans in being out of office and hungering for the husks in the public crib, while we of the South expect nothing, and are supremely fortunate in never being disappointed.

—The great and good Pomeroy walks triumphant now, in Kansas; but he is not likely to forget the time—not many months ago—when the region was too hot for him, or the men—the fawning sycophants—who made it hot. One of the editors who denounced "Old Beans" in June, says of him in November:

Pomeroy's speeches during the campaign have done away with a great deal of the causeless antipathy against him in certain localities, built up by jealous politicians to subserve personal ends. Wherever he has spoken, it is admitted on all hands that the Senator has made friends. That his prospects for re-election to the Senate are settling down almost to a certainty, the best informed public men readily admit. That he is the most effective man Kansas can put in the United States Senate, there are none to deny. That he has done more for Kansas than any other public man, dead or living, there are hundreds to maintain, and we are frank to say that we are among the number.

—Aleck Stephens' district, in Georgia, over which the O'Conor men made loudest boasts, gives Greeley a majority of 2,000 over all, and elects a Liberal to Congress. General DuBose, the present Representative, got only some 900 votes as the reward of his personal canvass against Greeley.

—The telegraph has reported that, at a Grant jollification meeting in Cairo, Ill., John H. Oberly, editor of the *Bulletin* and Liberal Representative elect to the Legislature, had joined the party of the Administration. What Mr. Oberly then said, and what he proposes, is thus stated in his own newspaper:

While the procession was passing the Bulletin office a number of the men in the line began to cry for a speech from Oberly. The procession stopped, and the cry spread and became general. Finally Mr. Oberly responded, and said that he recognized in the result of the late elections the fact that the party with which he had acted had been crushed by defeat; that he was therefore untrammeled by party considerations, and was an independent man; that, if President Grant would reform the Civil Service, drive out dishonest men, inaugurate the policy of purification, and be wise to the Republic's good, the Bulletin would not refuse to him its support; but that, if reforms were not inaugurated and the present abuses were continued, if the Administration should fall short of its duty, the Bulletin would bitterly oppose the President and his party.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Second and Last Sale

AT AUCTION, OF

Beautiful Grove and Prairie Lots.

Each 50 feet front, in the

VINCENNES-ROAD SUBDIVISION,

Washington Heights, on the grounds.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1872.

These lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park on the east, and having a half mile frontage on both sides of Vincennes Road. Many of them are grove and are very attractive sites for beautiful homes.

The facilities for reaching the property are excellent. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner of the property, and the Washington Heights Branch Railroad runs along the west line of the Subdivision.

On this property a fine depot is being built, and is nearly completed. The streets are nearly all open. Many fine improvements are being made in the vicinity of this Subdivision.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts, at 10 o'clock a. m., THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

A FREE LUNCH will be served on the grounds.

Plats of the property can be obtained at the office of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,
186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

A Decided Bargain!

The two-story and basement marble front dwelling No. 60 Union Park-place; 11 rooms, with every convenience and all modern improvements. Everything in nice condition. Lot 120 feet deep, to alley. Immediate possession. Must be sold this week. Price $7,500.

POTWIN & CORBY, 113 Franklin-st.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,

197 & 199 South Clinton-st.,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, AND LOOKING GLASSES,

AND JOBBERS OF

CHROMOS,

Engravings, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK in the West.

No Delay in Shipping.

RAILROAD MATTE

The Canada Southern, Illinois and State Line Railroad

Where They Run to, and the They Develop.

The Viaduct Question a Clark Street Tracks.

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Aleck Stephens' district, in Georgia, over
h the O'Conor men made loudest boasts,
s Greeley a majority of 2,000 over all, and
s a Liberal to Congress. General DuBose,
present Representative, got only some 900
as the reward of his personal canvass
st Greeley.

The telegraph has reported that, at a Grant
ication meeting in Cairo, Ill., John H.
y, editor of the *Bulletin* and Liberal Repre-
tive elect to the Legislature, had joined
party of the Administration. What Mr.
ly then said, and what he proposes, is thus
d in his own newspaper:

Be the procession was passing the *Bulletin* office
ber of the men in the line began to cry for a
from Oberly. The procession stopped, and the
pread and became general. Finally Mr. Oberly
nded, and said that he recognized in the result of
elections the fact that the party with which he
cted had been crushed by defeat; that he was
fore untrammeled by party considerations, and
independent man; that, if President Grant
reform the Civil Service, drive out dishonest
inaugurate the policy of purification, and be wise
Republic's good, the *Bulletin* would not refuse
its support; but that, if reforms were not in-
ated and the present abuses were continued, if
ministration should fall short of its duty, the
tin would bitterly oppose the President and his

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Second and Last Sale

AT AUCTION, OF

Beautiful Grove and Prairie Lots.

Each 50 feet front, in the

VINCENNES-ROAD SUBDIVISION,

Washington Heights, on the grounds.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1872.

e lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated
n Park on the east, and having a half mile frontage
sides of Vincennes Road. Many of them are
and are very attractive sites for beautiful homes.
facilities for reaching the property are excellent.
ock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the
ast corner of the property, and the Washington
ts Branch Railroad runs along the west line of the
vision.
this property a fine depot is being built, and is
completed. The streets are nearly all open. Many
provements are being made in the vicinity of this
ision.
to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

RMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, and balance in
nd 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of
ent will be required at time of sale, and balance
payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

ve the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Rail-
corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts, at ... o'clock
THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
EE LUNCH will be served on the grounds.
of the property can be obtained at the office of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,
186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

A Decided Bargain!

two-story and basement marble front dwelling No.
n Park-place; 11 rooms, with every convenience
modern improvements. Everything in nice con-
Lot 120 feet deep, to alley. Immediate posses-
Must be sold this week. Price $7,500.
POTWIN & CORBY, 118 Franklin-st.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SIMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
197 & 199 South Clinton-st.,
CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOULDINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND JOBBERS OF
CHROMOS,
Engravings, &c.
The LARGEST STOCK in the West.
Delay in Shipping.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Canada Southern, Illinois River, and State Line Railroads.

Where They Run to, and the Country They Develop.

The Viaduct Question and the Clark Street Tracks.

The Common Council, in passing the ordinance admitting the Canada Southern and the Chicago & Illinois River Railway Companies, into the city, brought public attention back again to the intramural route of those roads. They come in together at the southwest corner of the city limits, at Egan avenue, east on Egan avenue to and across the south fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, to the Stock Yards Canal, then parallel with the canal to the intersection of Egan avenue and Stewart avenue, on Stewart avenue to Grove street, northeasterly on Grove street to Sixteenth, and thence northeasterly on any lands that the companies may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, lying west of Clark street to the south line of Polk street. The south fork of the South Branch is to be crossed with a stationary bridge, which the city reserves the right of removing by order, and requiring the companies to replace with a swing bridge whenever the change is necessary; the canal is to be crossed with a swing bridge. The city also requires the railroad companies to erect and maintain viaducts over any of their tracks, or on any street crossed by them as the Board of Public Works may require from time to time, and to construct the approaches to the viaducts.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN ROAD

will run from this city to Amherstberg, near where the Detroit River flows into Lake Erie, a distance of 250 miles, and thence to Buffalo, a distance of 228 miles, making a total length of 478 miles. From Amherstberg, a branch will run to St. Clair. The main line lies south of the Great Western, of Canada, nearly all the way. The curves are few and of long radii, and the grades very low, making, it is claimed, the expense of running trains 50 per cent lower than any other road between Chicago and the East, and reducing freights to rates that will compete with the lake route. It will be principally a freight road. The Company has issued stock amounting to $8,000,000, and, as Tracy, Drew, Scott, and other prominent railroad men and capitalists are on the Board of Directors, its success is merely a matter of time. The through route will be opened in about a year.

THE CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS RIVER ROAD

will run in a southwesterly direction from the city towards Keokuk, Iowa. It will pass through Joliet, running midway between the Rock Island and the St. Louis & Alton Railroads. Thence it will run through Lacon and Galesburg on its way to the Mississippi. It will develop the valuable Vermillion coal fields in this State, and bring to this city the products of a fertile country through which it will pass.

THE STATE LINE ROAD.

What is known as the State Line Railroad will run to the city limits on the Rock Island track, thence on its own iron to Bremen, in Cook County, and to Decatur, 135 miles distant, and on the Toledo, Wabash & Western track from Decatur to St. Louis, making the distance between that city and this 266 miles, some 18 miles shorter than by way of Alton, and 21 miles shorter than by the Illinois Central. It will run between the St. Louis & Alton and the Illinois Central, developing a rich agricultural and mining region. Over four million dollars in stock have been issued, and the bonds secured by mortgage amount to nearly two and three-quarter millions. Work is going on rapidly.

THE VIADUCT QUESTION.

The Railroad Committee of the Common Council have unanimously agreed upon a report with reference to the railroad crossing between Lake Michigan and the Chicago River. It recommends the removal of all switches and side-tracks between Michigan avenue and Clark street; that freight trains be not allowed to stop on streets, only between them, and that the entrance to the Michigan Central round-house be changed, so that engines can enter it without going as far west as Michigan avenue. It also states that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has offered to sink its track 8 or 9 feet, to build the walls and viaducts, the latter to be 9 feet above the present grade, and to construct the approaches free of expense to the city, which would only have to fill in the approaches. The viaducts would extend over roadways and sidewalks, the full width of the streets, and be made as ornamental and attractive as possible. The approaches, extending 200 feet on each side of the viaducts, would be paved with Nicolson pavement, and have a grade of four feet in a hundred. The Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the viaducts should be constructed, but as many property-owners in the vicinity of the crossings are opposed to them, the above facts will be submitted to the Council without recommendation.

THE SOUTH CLARK STREET TRACKS.

The same committee had referred to it, some time since, a petition of residents on Clark street, between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, praying the Council to compel the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to remove its tracks from Clark street, further west, near the track of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, where the company is entitled to the right of way. The committee is of the opinion that the Council has not the power to compel the removal of the tracks, but recommends that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to prepare an ordinance compelling the company to use horses to haul their cars on Clark street. As that would be very inconvenient, it is expected that the company will comply with the prayer of the petition.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Finding They Cannot Appropriate a $50,000 Bond to the Boston Sufferers, They Advise the Aid Society to Donate that Amount out of the Relief Fund.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Crawford, Lonergan, Pahlman, Skelly, and Stearns. Commissioner Harrison was invited to take the chair, in order to enable President White to submit the report of the Special Committee on Relief for Boston, to the effect that, in the opinion of the County Attorney, there is no power in the Board to appropriate money for that purpose, and recommending the passage of the following:

WHEREAS, This Board cannot legally appropriate the public funds for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Boston, and, believing that the people of this county are unanimous in the desire to make such appropriation, it is therefore

Resolved, That the Relief and Aid Society be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to increase the amount which they propose to contribute for that purpose from the funds in their hands, by the sum of $50,000, as the contribution of the County of Cook, and that the County Agent, in case of compliance by said Society with this request, be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to issue relief to the poor of this county during the coming winter, upon certificates issued to beneficiaries by said Society, to the amount of said sum—$50,000; *provided* that such contribution to Boston shall be made only for the relief of the suffering occasioned by the fire, and wholly upon the judgment of the Committee appointed by the said Aid Society to visit that city, that the same is needed for the purpose named.

The resolution was passed, and the Clerk was instructed to transmit to the Mayor of Boston a copy of the action of the Board.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, calling attention to the fact that there are at the County Poor-House a large number of children whose mothers, also inmates, refuse to allow them to go to respectable families to live, and recommending that some plan be devised whereby the County can compel these women to allow their children to be taken care of outside the institution. The matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Board adjourned until Monday next, at 2 P. M.

INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY.

The Industrial Aid Society received $2,535.64 from April 1 to Nov. 1, and expended it all but $..., the amount of balance on hand. In that time the number of days' work done was ..., the number of garments made, 947; the number of articles made and distributed, 105; number of situations furnished girls, 100; and the number of persons employed, 50. The Manager's report acknowledges the receipt of $20 in cash, $1,319.20 for work done and articles sold, and $1,320.35 from the Treasurer, making a total of $2,659.55; the amount paid the Treasurer was $1,212.64, for material $106.68, for petty expenses $33.88, and on the pay-roll $1,306.35, making in all $2,659.55. The philanthropic ladies who devote their time to the institution deserve praise for the work they have accomplished and the energy of Miss Naomi Bunker, the Superintendent, as worthy of honorable mention. This society and the Ladies Christian Union are now united and working together successfully.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Suffrage Association.

How Suffrage Operates in Wyoming—Letter from Miss Susan Anthony.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Suffrage Association of the State of Illinois, was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Sanford, No. 400 Michigan avenue. The attendance was large; Mrs. Fernando Jones presided.

After the reading of the minutes of preceding meetings, the Chair stated that it was the intention of the Society during the coming winter to hold several meetings of great interest, where questions of government, political economy, finance, etc., would be discussed.

In accordance with a general request Mrs. Waite gave an abstract of a letter received by her from her husband, the Judge, who, while at Fort Bridger, had investigated the results of female suffrage in the Territory of Wyoming, and found they fully accorded with his anticipations. The women voted at every election, and the men were more polite to them than ever before—they wanted their votes. There was no disposition on the part of the men to deprive the females of the rights recently given them. The Judge believed that Massachusetts would be the next to grant female suffrage, and then all the other States would follow.

After this cheering statement, Mrs. Jones read a letter from Miss Anthony, stating that she and thirteen other ladies had voted the straight Republican ticket at Rochester. Mrs. Jones suggested they were registered by Republican registrars, and allowed to vote by Republican judges, it being understood, of course, they would vote the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Jones also said that Miss Anthony wrote that they must now buckle on their harness, whatever that might be, and go to work in the great cause. In Illinois, they must organize meetings, go down to Springfield, and persuade the Legislature to strike the word "male" out of the Constitution, and then they would be freed.

Some discussion then followed as to whether a public meeting should be held this month, and it was finally decided to have one between the 20th and 26th of November, at which possibly both Mrs. Stanton and Miss Faithfull will speak. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Van Winkle, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Loomis, Miss Dr. McGee, Mrs. Leonard, Prof. Brooks, and Mrs. Jones, to make the necessary arrangements for the gathering.

The meeting then adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The situation in mercantile affairs is unchanged. The rain interferes somewhat with the shipment of goods, although many orders and buyers are here from Boston for stocks of merchandise. The Boston boats to-night are crammed with goods, and extra steamers with freight will probably leave to-morrow.

In Wall street the financial situation is brighter, and the Boston fire is already being lost sight of, yet there is much anxiety as to the action of the Treasury, but it is stated, and generally believed, that the Secretary will buy an additional amount of bonds to-morrow if offered at and under par in gold. Money is close, and an outflow of gold will commence to-morrow,—weakening the bank reserves unless the Government steps in.

Private telegrams from London report a better feeling there, and, though the bank rate remains at 7 per cent, and 8 per cent is the current rate in the open market, the supply is said to be liberal.

Engagements of specie for export to-morrow, $1,400,000, with an additional million on Thursday. Some statements are that three millions will be sent in the two days.

Money active and stringent to-day, call loans ranging from 7 per cent to ¼ per day, with the closing business at the legal rate.

Sterling dull and heavy at 108¼@108½ for 60-days, and 110¼@110½ for sight. The depression is occasioned by the expectation of a large amount of insurance bills.

Gold has been rather active, prices heavy and lower; early in the day falling to 113⅛, but afterwards advanced to 113¾, in consequence of the anticipated shipments, and closed firm at 113⅝ bid, 113¾ asked,—last sale at the latter rate. Loans at 6@7 per cent, and 1-32@3-64 for carrying. Clearings, $68,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $237,000.

Governments were firm.

State bonds dull and steady.

In the stock market, the flurry of yesterday seems over. The "shorts" appear to be covering, and going "long." The market opened strong and active, and in some cases advanced 1 per cent. By noon there was a slight reaction, but though there has been much irregularity all day, the market in the afternoon was generally firm and higher, the advance ranging from 1 to 4 per cent compared with the closing figures of yesterday. The stocks most prominent in the upward movement, were: Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Wabash, Northwestern, Western Union, C., C. & I. C., Lake Shore, Ohios, and New York Central. The closing dealings were generally at the best figures, and the tone of the market strong.

Sterling, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116⅜	Coupons, '67	115
5-20s of '62	112	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	112	New 5s	110½
Coupons, '65	112⅛	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅜	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	74¼	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	74¼	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	104½	St. Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel	78	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	92¼
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69⅛	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	77	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	88	C. & A. pfd	111
New York Central	94	O. & M.	44¾
Erie	48⅜	C., C. & C.	87⅞
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	113½	Lake Shore	89
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	32
Michigan Central	113	Illinois Central	120½
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Un. Pacific stocks	34⅝
Northwestern	84⅜	U. P. bonds	87
N. W. pfd	86⅜	Cen. Pacific bonds	99⅜
Rock Island	108⅜	Del., Lac & W.	95⅜
N. J. Cen	101	B., H. & Erie	7⅛
St. Paul	53⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—11:00 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d; spring, 11s 3d@12s; white, 12s 8d; club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 33,000 qrs; 17,000 being American.

Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—2 p. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 4d; spring, 11s@11s 10d; white, average, 12s 6d. Corn, 28s@28s 3d. Markets dull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Receipts of corn for the last three days, 15,000 qrs; 4,800 of which are American.

Pork, 56s.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 5 p. m.—Consuls—Money, 92; account, 92⅛; 5-20s of '65, 90⅝; do of '67, 92⅛; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 88⅜; Erie, 37⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Middling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, 10⅛d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; middling upland for January, 9 1-10d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer and generally higher, especially cloths.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 6d; club do, 13s@13s 3d; red spring, 11s @11s 10d; red winter, 11s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 28s@28s 3d. Receipts of corn for past three days 15,000 quarters, of which 4,000 quarters were American. Receipts of wheat for the same time 33,000 quarters, of which 17,000 quarters were American.

Pork, 55s. Beef, 64s. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short ribs, 37s. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report 1,000 bales.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—CATTLE—The receipts to-day, including 22 cars reported to arrive, are 493, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,819 head or 107 cars, against 57 for the same time last week. The market was dull at ½c advance on last week's closing rates for medium cattle. Good to prime stock are held ¼c above buyers' ideas. Appearances indicate a light run this week. The market has not yet fairly opened, buyers holding off until to-morrow. Sales: 146 Ohio steers, 1,175@1,387 lbs, $5.37½@7.12½; 18 Ohio stockers, averaging 924 lbs, at $4.00; 98 Illinois steers, 1,220 @1,322 lbs, at $5.50@6.75; 20 Indiana steers, averaging 1,058 lbs, at $4.56; 20 Indiana cows and heifers, 907@ 1,181 lbs, at $4.25@5.50; 20 Michigan cows, averaging 926 lbs, at $3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 3,400, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,800, against 2,400 for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200, making the total supply for the week thus far, 17,600, against 17,300 for the same time last week. About 5,000 were sold at yesterday's prices, ranging $4.00@4.80. To-day the market drags at 10c per cwt off. Light York hogs brought $4.60@ 4.70. Heavy hogs for the Boston market are affected by the recent fire and the derangement of business in that city. Buyers are holding off for a decline and further advices. Sales 562 Michigan hogs, av 200@230 lbs, at $4.65; 400 Indiana hogs, av 220 lbs, at $4.70.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—There is very little business doing to-day, and prices nominal. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "The market continues excited, and much anxiety is expressed to learn the amount and actual description of goods destroyed in Boston, as such information would enable holders of goods to adjust prices. Woollens have an advancing tendency. Some of the commission houses have already advanced prices 7½ to 10 per cent, and others decline business for the present."

Cotton goods are quiet, but prices for all descriptions are very strong.

Foreign goods are dull but steady.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 12.—CATTLE—Market firm; arrivals fair; best, $6.25@6.75; stockers, $3.25@4.00; prospect fair.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $5.25@5.65; medium, $4.60@4.70; common, $3.50@4.00; prospect slow.

HOGS—Market very dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.40@4.50; Yorkers, $4.30@4.50; prospect slow.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—COTTON—More active; closed firm; middling upland, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in active demand and unchanged prices; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.85@6.95; good to choice, $7.00@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.75@ 8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour steady; $4.75@ 6.15. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat irregular, unsettled, better export demand; receipts, 166,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.36; No. 3 Chicago, $1.40; No 2 do, $1.42@1.44; choice Northwestern spring $1.46; Milwaukee, $1.45@1.50; No. 1 do, $1.58; choice white Western, $1.90; amber, $1.70. Rye quiet, firm; old Western, 83@84c. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn irregular, closed heavy; lower; receipts, 223,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63½@64c; sail do, 64½@64¾c; yellow 65¼@66c; white, 68@72½c. Oats more active, firmer; receipts, 28,000 bu; old Western mixed 47½@ 48c; new, 43@44½c; black Western, 39@44c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 29@30c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅞@10½; Cuba, 9⅜@ 10½c. Molasses nominal. Rice firm; 8¼@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16½c; refined, 27½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 62½@63c.

GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE NOV. 9.

Wheat, bu	573,000
Corn, bu	4,581,000
Oats, bu	2,187,000
Rye, bu	28,000
Barley, bu	470,000
Malt, bu	249,000
Peas, bu	10,000

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $15.75@ 16.00; prime mess, $15.00. Beef active; prime mess, $4.00@8.50; extra, new, $8.00@10.66; hams firm at $33.00; tierce more active; prime mess, $13.00@14.00; Indian mess, $16.00@19.00. Cut meats unchanged. Middles firm; city long clear, 8⅜@9c; do November and December, 8⅛c; December, 8⅛c; long and short clear January, 7⅞c. Lard shade easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅛@8⅝c; kettle, January, 7⅞c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 95½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extra family, $8.00@8.50. Wheat very dull; red, $1.65@1.68; Amherst, $1.75@ 1.80; white, $1.85@2.00. Rye, 75@80c. Corn dull; yellow, 62@63c; mixed, 61c. Oats unchanged; white, 41@42c; mixed 39c.

PETROLEUM—Crude 10½@20c; refined, 27c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; Western superfine, $5.50@6.50; extra, $7.00@8.00. Wheat dull and lower; choice white, $2.00 @2.05; fair to prime, $1.80@1.95; good to prime red, $1.70@1.85; Western red, $1.70@1.75. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 38@39c; white, 42c. Rye dull at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $16.50@17.00. Bulk shoulders, 6@6½c; sides, 9c; clear rib, 10½c. Bacon, shoulders, 7@7½c; sides, 10½c; clear rib, 10¾@ 11c. New hams, 15½@16½c. Lard firm at 8½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; white State, $1.80. Corn quiet at 61c. Barley inactive; upper lake Canada, $1.02@1.05; Bay of Quinte, $1.05@1.8.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1.48@1.55. Corn firm; old, 42@43c; new, 37@38c. Rye firm; 69@70c. Oats steady, at 27@28c. Barley very dull.

OILS—Firmer.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; new $14.00. Lard steady; steam, 7⅞c spot; kettle quiet, at 7⅞c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear, 7½c; clear sides, 7⅝c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5⅝@5⅞c; clear rib, 10⅛@10⅜c; clear, 10⅝c. Sugar cured hams, 16@17c.

HOGS—Steady at 4.00@4.10.

WHISKEY—Firm at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull and easier; mixed, 66c; yellow, 67c; white, 69c. Oats, 43@45c.

BRAN—$1.07.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; 6⅛@11⅛@12⅛c. Lard dull; tierce, 8⅞@9c; keg, 10⅛@10⅝c.

GROCERIES—Sugar lower; inferior, 7⅛c; common, 8c; low to fully fair, 8⅛@9⅛c; prime, 9⅛@10c. Molasses lower; common, 35c; fair, 30@43c; good to prime, 45@50c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 22; sight, ⅛ discount; gold, 113.

COTTON—Active; sales 8,000 bales good ordinary at 17⅛c; low middling, 17¾@17⅞c; middlings, 18⅛c; middling Orleans, 18⅜c. Receipts, 10,174 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,055 bales. Stock, 117,901 bales.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.13; No. 2, $1.03⅛. Corn quiet and held firm; No. 2, 32c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 23c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley firm; No. 2, 68c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 11c; to Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 196,000 bu; barley, 100 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2, $1.42. Corn inactive and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.80; No 2 do, $1.75; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.57; No. 2 do, $1.40; amber Michigan, $1.42½; No. 1 red, $1.51½; No. 2 do, $1.41½@1.42. Corn quiet; high mixed, 40½c; new, 39c; low mixed, 40c; new, 38c; yellow, 41½c; white, 41c; no grade, 39c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 28c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5⅛@6c; Oswego, 11½@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 575 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 18c; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn lower at 59@60c. Oats dull at 38c.

HAY—Timothy, $26.00@27.00.

BRAN—Active at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5⅜@6c; clear sides, 8⅜@9c. Lard in kegs, 9½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.70; No. 1, $1.60⅛@1.61⅛; amber, $1.43. Corn steady at 45@45½c. Oats steady at 28@29c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—TOBACCO—Active; sales 66 hhds; lugs, 6⅛@8c; low to fair leaf, 8⅛@12c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand; mess pork, $14.00; bulk shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 8c, packed. Lard, 8⅛@9⅛c. Bacon shoulders, 6c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.35.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring lower; No. 2, $1.08; winter dull; No. 3 red, $1.60; No. 2, $1.75. Corn firmer, but irregular; No. 2 mixed, 33@34c. Oats easier at 25⅛@26c. Barley dull at 60c for prime Iowa. Rye steady; No. 2, 54½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.00 for new, and $16.00 for old. Bulk meats lower; small cash lots shoulders, 15 days in salt, 4⅛c packed; order lots shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7⅛@8c; clear, 8⅛c. Bacon—Stock light, little doing. Lard nominal; jobbing lots prime held at 8c.

HOGS—Steady at $3.90@4.10. Receipts, 885.

CATTLE—Best qualities scarce; fair to extra, $3.00@ 6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and heavy; sales, 1,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.30. Corn dull; sales, 7,000 bu Western and Toledo, by sample, at 49@49½c. Oats dull; sales, 1,400 bu No. 2 at 35c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 12.

Stmr St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, 218 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Prop Peerless, Marquette, 237 tons iron ore, 280 tons iron.
Bark D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 60 cords wood.
Schr Banner, Grand Haven, 14 m staves.
Scow Grand Bay, Rawley's Bay, 140 cords wood, 4,000 cedar posts.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 160 m lumber.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Sheboygan, 39 pkgs fish, 93 pkgs butter, 155 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 943 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Delaware, Detroit, 600 tons coal.
Schr Collingwood, Cleveland, 502 tons coal.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr New Dominion, Penetanguishine, 354 tons salt, 500 brls b brick.
Schr Sweepstakes, Goderich, 280 tons salt.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 400 m lath.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber, 40 bxs fish, and sundries.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Bark Maria Martin, Erie, 900 tons coal.
Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Argo, Oconto, 70,509 cedar posts.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Erie, 589 tons coal.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Prude, Muskegon, 63 m lumber.
Schr L. Ludington, Fish Creek, 8,000 cedar posts.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lookout, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr M. Williams, Buffalo, 509 tons coal.
Schr Enterprise, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Alvin Bronson, Oconto, 175 m lumber.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Erie, 470 tons coal.
Schr J. M. Forest, Harrisville, 174 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 270 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Dan, Newhall, Muskegon, 120 cds slabs.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Au Sable, 184,811 ft lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 108 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Cuyahoga, Pensaukee, 200 m lumber.
Schr City of Green Bay, Oconto, 242 m lumber, 130 m lath.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 80 cds bark.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED..........Nov. 12.

Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, 33 bales broom corn.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 10,013 bu corn.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 18,800 bu corn.
Schr Kate Kelley, Oswego, 16,415 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 70 brls beef, 3 bales dry hides, 50 bdls green hides, and sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 43,000 bu barley, 88 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Geo. W. Wescott, Muskego, 4,000 bu oats.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides, and sundries.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 40 brls pork.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, sundries.
Schr Light Guard, Ogdensburgh, 19,916 bu corn.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 1,500 bu corn.
Schr Geo. L. Warren, Buffalo, 14,832 bu corn.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 30,000 bu barley, 20,000 bu oats.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 15,000 bu rye.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 1,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn, 20 brls pork, 10 brls beef.
Schr L. Ludington, Egg Harbor, 20 brls pork, 20 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Jno. T. Mott, Oswego, 19,796 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—PASSED DOWN—Props Comet, Wenona, Pittsburgh, and barge Wetmore; bark Wm. Jones; schrs Goss-Hawk, D. Stewart.

PASSED UP—Props Ocean, Dunkirk, and barges.

WIND—West.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Nov. 12.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer General McCook, towing canal boat Legraux from Hennepin, loaded with corn and potatoes for Chicago. Departed—Steamer McCook, for Peru; canal boat Cataract, with light load of lumber and salt, for Hennepin, dropped down the river.

CANAL—Passed In—Legraux landed with corn and potatoes for Chicago. Passed Out—Nothing.

Eight feet and 8 inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Charters were: From Chicago—To Collingwood—Schr M. B. Hale, corn at 8½c. To Buffalo—Bark E. Corning, oats on owner's account; prop Inter-Ocean, corn at 9c; prop Vanderbilt, wheat at 10c; prop Jay Gould, oats at 7c, wheat on p. t.; props Idaho and Potomac, corn on through rate. From Milwaukee—To Collingwood—Schr A. Richards, wheat at 9½c. Total, 7—wheat, 1½, capacity, 58,000 bu; corn 4, capacity, 112,000 bu; oats 1½, capacity, 82,000 bu.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—Charters: Scow H. S. Hyde, shingle bolts from Wilsie's dock and Forestville, to Cleveland; freight, $3.75 per cord on the rail. Schr St. Stephen, tan bark from Forest to Toledo; freight, $3.50 carried on the rail. Schr T. W. Sargeant, wheat from Bridge & Norton, Detroit to Cleveland; freight, 4½c, free of elevation. Schr Dolphin, chartered for pressed hay, from Wyandotte to Alpena; freight, $4.00 per ton on rail. A cargo of lumber back to Detroit; freight, $4.50 per m feet on rail.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the southwest. Weather clear.

—Assistance is to be sent to the stranded scow Seabird.

—Terrible disaster near Buffalo—barge Forest Queen and all hands reported lost.

—Advices from Manitowoc report the crew of the barge Planet saved.

—One or two vessels are reported ashore between Grand Haven and Muskegon.

—A three-masted vessel, name not known, arrived at Grand Haven, Thursday, minus her canvass and jibboom.

—Four vessels, two barges, and a schooner are reported ashore between Manitowoc and Green Bay, names not stated.

—The storm on Lake Michigan last Friday and Saturday, proves very severe. Reports of damaged vessels still come pouring in.

—The schr Ebenezer is ashore at Ahenepee full of water. The tug Kitty Smoke is employed in getting her off.

—It is reported that the schr St. Paul, reported ashore near Grand Haven, is out high and dry, and will be got off without difficulty.

—The bark Monterey and the schr of the same name collided in Buffalo harbor on the 9th, and sustained serious damages.

—The schr Medbury, loaded with salt from this port, collided with the schr Hercules Sunday night, near Four Mile Point, and sunk in 18 feet of water.

—Great anxiety is felt about the schr Napoleon, which left Manistee for Milwaukee a week ago and has not yet been heard from.

—The schrs John Magee and Rising Star have arrived at Milwaukee, minus their foresail, foresail jib, and flying jib.

—Captain Jones, of the propeller Oconto, reports the schooner Barbarian ashore between Peshtigo and Oconto, in Green Bay. She lies in shoal water.

—The barge Planet, owned by the Peshtigo Lumber Company, became waterlogged and sunk near Two Rivers, Thursday morning.

—The bark Favorite arrived at Port Huron in a damaged condition, last Friday, and was compelled to stop for repairs.

—It is reported that the schooner Winona is ashore above Sheboygan. She will probably prove a total loss. She is valued at $30,000, and owned in Cleveland.

—The schooner Meridian, of this city, ran ashore between Grand River and Muskegon. She is high and dry, and can be rescued.

—U. M. Wayne, contractor at Port Clinton, requests us to notify navigators that the buoy on Niagara Reef has been removed, and a spar with a flag substituted. The same plan has been followed with the buoys in Port Clinton harbor. —*Toledo Blade, Nov. 6.*

—A number of downward bound vessels are reported to have arrived at the St. Clair Flats. Several have grounded, and one or more, it is stated, are minus their jibbooms. Several have succeeded in crossing that thoroughfare, and have since passed Detroit. Nearly all are eight and nine days from Chicago.

—Quite a fleet of vessels were out on Lake Huron during the southwest gale on Thursday, but few, however, sustaining any serious damage either in hull or outfit. The schooner Josephine, grain-laden, from Chicago, lost all of her jibs, and, on reaching the St. Clair Flats, had her jibboom carried vway. The damage to others, the names of which could not be ascertained, was principally in outfit, causing no detention.

—A despatch from Buffalo to Detroit, Saturday, says: "The barge Forest Queen, from Saginaw, laden with lumber, while in tow of the tug Burlington, during the gale last night, was cut loose two miles outside of the breakwater. She is supposed to be lost, with all hands. The barges Kentucky and Star of the North, which were in tow of the tug, were also cut loose at the same time. The former is waterlogged, and the latter has been brought in. Portions of the wreck of the Forest Queen were seen by the crew of the Kentucky."

—The unusual low stage of water for the past few days has caused much trouble and annoyance to numerous vessels and steamers at different points on the rivers, and many are thus subjected even when proceeding along in the regular channel. The propeller Philadelphia grounded on arriving at the Flats on Friday. Vessels and steamers are not warranted in passing through the new cut drawing more than eleven feet six inches, and by the old route not to exceed twelve feet six inches.

—Late on Friday night, as the schooner Owasco, of Detroit, laden with 21,716 bushels of corn from Chicago, was on her due course between Bar Point and the passage, she struck an unknown obstruction, causing her to fill so rapidly that she was necessarily run on shore some four miles below Hackett's dock. She is now in the hands of the insurance company, who have forwarded a steamer with pumps to release her. The Owasco is a fore-and-aft vessel, and is owned by E. W. Hudson of Detroit. The greater portion of the cargo will be in a damaged state.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

A regular Convention of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at No. 114 East Monroe-st. Business of the utmost importance. By order of JULIUS RODBERTUS, W. C.
J. V. S. GREGORY, R. and C. S.

BRICKLAYERS.

NOTICE—There will be a meeting of the W. O. of A. B. No. 1 of Chicago, at the Hall, 62 West Randolph-st., on Thursday evening, November 14.
By order of the Committee.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S
CELEBRATED
KID & CASTOR GLOVE.
From 1 to 6 Buttons.
Black, White, Light, Mode, and Dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle, and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's
CELEBRATED
Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.
A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,
Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,
MANUFACTURED AT
SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.
In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, strictures, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.
For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.
Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.
HOSIERY,
Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.
WILSON BROS.
318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

UNDERWEAR.

THE GREAT PRESERVER OF
HEALTH!
PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS unrivalled by any ever offered to the public. Affording the most thorough protection against colds. A prevention and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SOAR THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds, merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.
ELMER & BALL,
30 & 32 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEANCES.
Professor Wm. M. Fay,
in his mysterious and startling wonders, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at his residence, 256 Michigan-av. This evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1.

Ironing Day,
A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st.

Copartnership Notice.
I have this day withdrawn all right, title, and interest from the firm of Buschick, Furness & Stavers.
GEORGE M. FURNESS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Freight by River.
The Steam Barge "SOUTH SHORE" will transfer small or large lots of goods or freight from any dock on the river to depots, factories, or docks, at short notice and cheap rates. Apply at dock between Madison and Adams-sts.

NOTICE.
Lost or stolen, one promissory note of $202.50, dated Chicago, Aug. 14, 1872, due 90 days from date, signed by Louis Lloyd & Co., and payable to Barnhart Brothers & Spindler. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving said note, as full payment of same has been made.

WM. B. STANNARD,
No. 28 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.,
FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horsed horses, feels prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cutstone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

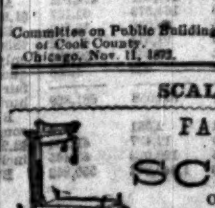
Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed: "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
35 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

INSURANCE.

HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Conn.,
CHARTERED, 1810.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Present Cash Assets, $2,355,000
MEETS SUCCESSFULLY
THE
Great Boston Calamity
As it has all others during the past sixty years.
LOSSES UNDER $600,000,
And all, will be promptly paid as per following telegram:
"Hartford, Nov. 10, 1872.
"Our entire amount at risk in the Burnt District and vicinity, is $600,000. From the latest information received our probable loss is about $500,000. The old Hartford has $2,355,000 assets, and will meet her engagements promptly, as it did at Chicago.
"GEO. L. CHASE, President."
Indemnity offered by this institution second to
NONE IN THE WORLD,
Because managed under conservative principles and backed by wealthy constituency of stockholders.
Agencies in all towns and cities. Business uninterrupted. Risks accepted at paying rates.
G. F. BISSELL,
General Agent.
City Agency with S. M. MOORE & CO.

"The Old
ÆTNA
STILL AT THE FRONT!"
Careful estimates show that the Company's loss by the great fire in Boston will not exceed
$1,000,000!
Present assets of the Comp'y over
$5,000,000!!
Our other Companies, viz.:
LAMAR, of N. Y.,
MERIDEN, of Conn.,
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, of Memphis,
OLD DOMINION, of Richmond, Virginia,
LOSE BUT LITTLE, IF ANYTHING
GOODWIN & PASCO,
Agents,
OFFICE, No. 162 LASALLE-ST.,
BRYAN BLOCK.

FIREMAN'S FUND.
San Francisco, California.

Assets, gold, - - - $856,788.70
DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR!
Chicago Losses, Over Half a Million
There is no better, more honorable or reliable association extant in the business of underwriting, than the "Fireman's Fund," of California.—*Underwriters' Journal.*
As a high-toned, first-class company, it equals the best.—*Coast Review.*
Boston Losses, Seventy-five Thousand!
Which will be paid
DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.
RESIDENT AGENT,
THOMAS GOODMAN,
188 East Madison-st.
WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
THOMAS S. CHARD, Gen'l Agt.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 S. Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING
AND
FURNITURE
MADE TO ORDER.
F. R. WOLFINGER,
Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.
Refers by permission the Weed Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, jewelers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
SHERMAN HALL & COOK
To Their New Store,
29 and 31 South Water-st.,
Corner Michigan-av.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.
PIANOS.
Seventy-five First Premiums awarded for BEST PIANO.
20,000 have been Manufactured and are now use.
These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Sole Northwestern Agent,
Wabash-av. & 13th-st.
A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs TO RENT.
Parties wishing to pay by instalments can be accommodated.

DITSON & CO.'S
GEMS OF STRAUSS!
Continue in great demand. Remember to buy one for a Holiday Present. Price, $2.50 boards; $3.00 cloth.

THE STANDARD!
Ranks, and will rank among the very best Church Music Books. Price, $1.50. Specimen sent at present, for $1.25.

Clarke's New Method for Reed Organ
Pleases everybody by its thorough course of instruction, and most pleasing music. Price, $2.50.

Easy Cantatas
For Musical Societies and Clubs, Choirs, Seminaries and Classes, that fear to attack the Oratorios and Classical Cantatas.

Belshazzar's Feast	$ 50	Flower Queen	$ 75
Pilgrim Fathers	50	Indian Summer	50
Burning Ship	1.00	Winter Evening Entertainment	1.00
Quarrel of Flowers	35	Book of Cantatas	1.50
Festival of Rose	50	Esther	1.00
Children of Jerusalem	35	Picnic	1.00
Fairy Bridal	50	Culprit Fay	1.00
Daniel	50	Flower Festival	35
Haymakers	1.00	Twin Sisters	50
Storm King	50		

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

C. A. White's Book
of Sacred Quartettes, Trios, and Duets, for the Church and home circle. Mr. White is the author of those beautiful little home songs which have been so popular for the last few years, such as "Put Me In My Little Bed," "Come, Birdie, Come," "Mother Take Me Home Again." Price, $1.50.

Strauss' Waltzes,
IN BOOK FORM, $1.25.
Either of the above books sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,
WHITE, SMITH & PERRY,
298 and 300 Washington-st., Boston,
Or J. A. BUTTERFIELD, 267 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*2:25 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur'n Ex.	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:30 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*8:15 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:35 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	†10:45 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*3:00 p. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Our freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:50 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	†7:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	9:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	†5:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	*3:30 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 8:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

In the local money-market business was rather quiet to-day. It is now generally believed that the Boston fire will create no derangement in money matters here; that it will not make money tight in Boston or anywhere else for some months, at least, and that it is not likely to affect the money-market here at all, unless it may diminish the amount of New England capital loaned here on mortgages, though even this could scarcely be the case until next summer, when the Boston real estate owners want to rebuild. But by that time the demand for such loans in Chicago will have diminished. The market for commercial loans is still stringent. Many of the banks are refusing more or less good commercial paper, which they would like to take if their supply of funds would admit, and the most of them still report that they are extending a good deal of paper that matures. On the whole, however, we believe the market is easier, and the demand for money less than it was a week ago. One pretty sure indication of it is that there is now very little first-class paper offered in the open market. All that is offered is quickly taken at 1½ per cent per month. On collaterals of bank and other local stocks, money is to be had in the open market at from 12 to 15 per cent per annum, most transactions being at the latter rate. We see no reason yet to change the opinion expressed some time ago, that money is likely to remain tight here all winter. But the movement of the hog crop will set money afloat, and alleviate the stringency to some extent during the next month.

New York exchange was firm at 60c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks to-day.

THE RECOVERY OF STOCKS.

The re-establishment of confidence is shown by a further average advance to-day of about ⅛ of 1 per cent on Government bonds, an average of over 2 per cent in the prices of speculative stocks over the prices of 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday. The average prices of speculative stocks are now within about 1 per cent of the prices of last Saturday.

	Saturday Evening, Nov. 9.	Nov. 12, 12 m.
Coupons, '81	116⅜	116⅛
5-20s of '62	112½	112
Coupons, '64	112⅛	111⅞
Coupons, '65	112⅜	112⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¼	114
Coupons, '67	115⅛	115⅜
Coupons, '68	114⅝	114⅜
New 5s	108⅛	108⅜
10-40s	108½	107⅞
Currency 6s	114¼	113⅞
W. U. Tel	78⅛	78¾
Adams Express	95	93⅜
Wells Fargo	87	84⅝
American Express	70⅝	68⅝
United States Express	79	77⅞
Pacific Mail	90⅜	88⅛
New York Central	95	94⅝
Erie	50⅛	48⅝
Northwestern	83⅛	84⅝
N. W. pfd	87⅛	86⅛
Rock Island	109	108⅛
St. Paul	55⅞	53⅜

THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

The reactions of the London money market, with those of the United States, are now sufficiently intimate to create a general interest in financial circles here, in the movements of the Bank of England. Yesterday we remarked that, in connection with the recent advance in the rate of discount by the bank to 7 per cent, there seemed to be something in the situation of the London money market not fully explained in the foreign despatches. In fact, the latest London papers seem to hold diverse opinions on the subject. The London *Economist* of Oct. 26 says there is an increased demand and "an unusually difficient supply of gold." The London *Times* of the 28th says there is a disposition on the part of the public "to hold an unusual amount of currency idle in their own hands." Now, although the *Times* and the *Economist* dispute with each other about technicalities, and fancy that they do not agree about the condition of the London money market, we think it will be plain to most persons that in fact they both mean about the same thing, viz: that there has been a loss of confidence, and that people are holding money out of the banks. In other words, they are *hoarding it*. Whether this is the case, or whether the floating capital, the exchangeable surplus of wealth called "money," or "available funds," is not being locked up in investments that are not profitable, is a question that can scarcely be determined yet. It seems probable that this latter is the view taken of the situation by the Directors of the Bank of England, hence their endeavor to check the tendency be raising the rate of interest. In order to show the position of the Bank of England during the last three months, we point to the following:

Date.	Circulation excluding Bank Post Bills.	Coin and Bullion.	Deposits.
July 31	26,348,125	23,826,068	25,840,639
Sept. 25	25,890,830	21,712,769	29,469,271
Oct. 2	27,194,755	21,136,452	27,846,418
Oct. 9	26,651,060	20,383,796	20,828,525
Oct. 16	26,439,655	19,900,606	24,975,968
Oct. 23	26,017,085	19,609,051	23,558,455

Date.	Securities in Banking Department.	Reserve.	Rate of Discount.
July 31	39,780,304	11,477,943	3½
Sept. 25	37,253,692	11,021,939	3¾
Oct. 2	37,644,424	9,021,697	5
Oct. 9	35,744,774	8,731,744	6
Oct. 16	34,586,817	8,550,981	
Oct. 23	35,127,788	8,591,966	

Since the foregoing was printed in the New York *Bulletin* the rate has been raised to 7 per cent, showing that the tendency indicated above continues. The "securities" in the above summary represent the loans, or advances to the commercial public. An analysis of the figures shows that the deposits have fallen off £7,864,864; the loans have been contracted £5,193,487, and the coin and bullion had been reduced by £3,217,017 from July 31 to Oct. 23. The loss of deposits has compelled the contraction of loans, and even this fails to draw any surplus funds into the bank. Banks can only hold their own capital and the *surplus* money for which the business community have no immediate use. If, therefore, the public are either using their funds so that there is no surplus, or if, as above mentioned, floating capital is being locked up in unavailable and unprofitable investments, so that the surplus is absorbed, any contraction of loans on the plan of the Bank of England must fail to draw any more surplus into its vaults, because there is no surplus, and money would continue to grow tighter until there is some kind of a crisis.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115½
5-20s of '62, ex. int	111⅛	112
5-20s of '64, ex. int	111¼	111¾
5-20s of '65 ex. int	112⅛	112⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113⅝	114
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅝
10-40s	107½	107⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	108⅛	108⅝
U. S. currency 6s	112⅛	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7.30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois County and Township 10s, 92@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)		108¾@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Nov. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 10, in Block 35, of w ½, &c., Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $2,684.

Lot 26, in Block 10, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $800.

Lots 28 and 29, in same Block, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $1,850.

Lots 26 and 27, in same, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $1,350.

Henry st, n w cor. of Paulina st, s f, Lot 50, dated No. 5; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 24 and 25 in Child's Block 3, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,250.

Oak st, bet Townsend and Bremer sts, n f, undivided ½ of Lot 8, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $575.

Lot 13, in Block 5, in C. H. Harrison's Addition, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 14, in Block 5, same, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 93, in Block 2, of e ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 8, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $1,250.

Julian st, between Ridgeville road and Ashland av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $650.

Lots 8 to 11, in Block 45, in Section 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 9; consideration, $10,000.

East 8 acres of that part of northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 18, 39, 13, lying north of Barry Point road, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $48,000.

Robey st, between Van Buren and Tyler sts, w f, 30 x125 ft, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $3,000.

West Chicago av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, Lot 14, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $600.

Von Horn st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, 25x125 ft; dated Sept. 9; consideration, $600.

West Chicago av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, Lot 13, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $600.

Lot 126, in Givins & Gilbert's s 15 acres of e ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $650.

Paulina st, bet Blue Island av and river, e f, 100x249 ft to canal, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $12,500.

Clayton st, 325 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $900.

West Lake st, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $4,250.

Pine st, s e corner of Huron st, w f, Lots 7 and 8, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $11,000.

Lots 107 and 108 in Givins & Gilberts' s 15 acres of e ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated, Oct. 23; consideration, $650.

Fulton st, between Wood and Paulina sts, s front, Lot 95, dated, Oct. 28; consideration, $2,000.

Park av, s front, 30x84 ft, in Turner's Lot 4, of s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated, Sept. 10; consideration, $1,050.

Lots 19 to 21, in Block 4 in Morgan's Block 10, of Sheffield's Addition, dated, Nov. 1; consideration, $1,500.

Blocks 1 to 4 and 7, in Clifford's Addition, dated, May 9; consideration, $150,000.

Ellis av, n of and near Thirty-seventh st, w front 36 ft, dated, Oct. 28; consideration, $1,720.

Bremer st, between Hobbie and Oak sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,200.

Hurlbut st, between Centre and Wisconsin sts, e f, 47 ft to alley, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Everts av, s e cor of Forty-ninth st, w f, 238x124½ ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 2 to 4, in Block 5, of Hitchcock's Subdivision, in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $2,250.

Lots 15 and 16, in Gerber and Jarrett's s 2-5 of Lot 11, in s ½ n ½, s w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $1,000.

Block 31, of Stone and Whitney's Subdivision, in s e ¼, Sec 6, 38, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $15,000.

Same as the above, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $11,500.

Lots 7 and 8, in Gunn's Block 1 of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 28, in Block 2 of Duncan's Block 5, of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $325.

Lot 75, in Block 7, in same, dated May 29; consideration, $750.

Lot 10, in Hulburd's Block 3 of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $2,250.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 2 of Woolley's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Shipments. 1872.	Shipments. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,062	4,895	6,278	2,161
Wheat, bu	61,460	33,140	34,503	....
Corn, bu	43,655	127,689	120,814	124,359
Oats, bu	23,030	64,570	26,912	46,400
Rye, bu	4,831	3,687	3,330	....
Barley, bu	30,410	9,315	10,161	18,796
Grass seed, lbs	33,130	48,855	9,000	....
Flax seed, lbs	34,800	97,400	20,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	96,990	129,770	4,940	....
Cured meats, lbs	106,050	31,636	241,000	224,080
Beef, brls	220	975	....	1,310
Pork, brls	....	....	2,586	....
Lard, lbs	28,180	28,160	83,740	288,240
Tallow, lbs	8,430	33,760	....	28,830
Butter, lbs	43,795	25,268	14,270	3,400
Dressed hogs, No.	9	6	....	....
Live hogs, No.	8,015	10,854	3,334	3,661
Cattle, No.	8	2,463	941	1,143
Sheep, No.	2,906	362	....	....
Hides, lbs	98,870	61,023	127,200	45,322
Highwines, brls	434	304	416	566
Wool, lbs	42,100	121,624	39,540	203,938
Potatoes, bu	2,207	3,142	1,297	690
Lumber, m feet	7,633	4,025	1,395	1,253
Shingles m	3,180	480	1,479	741
Lath, m	1,165	175	48	136
Salt, brls	5,610	7,162	2,081	2,568

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption; 1,130 bu wheat; 634 bu oats; 364 bu rye.

The following grain has inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 199 cars wheat; 99 cars and 9,000 bu corn; 22½ cars oats; 3 cars and 2,200 bu rye; 79½ cars barley. Total, (403 cars) 164,000 bu.

The statement of George Armour & Co., of the stocks of grain in store in three houses on Saturday evening last, was posted to-day. It shows 53,472 bu wheat, of all grades; 370,800 bu corn; 192,000 bu oats; 33,825 bu rye; and 140,800 bu barley. The Registrar's figures show nearly the same for oats, rye, and barley; but in wheat the Registrar gives 169,734 bu; and in corn, 479,440 bu, for these houses. The differences are 116,262 bu wheat, and 108,640 bu corn. The figures of the Registrar have been carried along ever since the beginning of October, 1871, without any report from the proprietors of those elevators till now; and the only check obtained in all that time was the measurement taken by the Inspectors of Grain some three months ago, which was confessedly imperfect in their case.

These figures show that Munn & Scott were credited with the amount of 116,262 bu wheat, and 108,640 bu corn, more than they had in their houses, but they do not show how much the balance against them was increased by the excess of the Munn & Scott paper afloat over and above the amounts of grain hitherto supposed to be in store in their houses. Combining these figures with the fact that George Armour & Co. have recently retired corn paper to the extent of 475,000 bu, we find that Munn & Scott were behind 336,000 bushels of corn at the date of our fire; the rest of the loss has accrued since then. That is at the rate of above 120,000 bushels per year, from the beginning of 1868, when they seem to have first floundered. At the same rate it would have taken these enterprising gentlemen just six years longer to have out paper representing the average stock of corn in all the elevators in the city, with not a single bushel of the grain here to meet calls for shipment. It was about time to put on the brakes.

With this little understanding, the corn statement is clear enough. But there is still a difficulty in wheat. Munn & Scott are understood to have admitted that they were behind on wheat to the extent of 20,000 bu, and George Armour & Co. have since then retired receipts for 40,000 bu. Adding in the 10,000 bu which the last named firm repudiates, and we still have nearly 60,000 bu of wheat that is unaccounted for.

The feeling is growing on 'Change that it is necessary to the avoidance of distrust in the future, that we should have a plain statement of the amount of grain paper out against, as well as of the grain held by, each elevator firm in the city; and there are many operators on the floor, as well as traders off it, who will not be satisfied with anything less. It is probable that the warehousemen would willingly consent to make such a statement, if it were called for, in justice to themselves, as well as to the community.

There was a rumor on the floor to-day to the effect that charges are, or will be, preferred to the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade against Munn & Scott. It is only fair that those gentlemen should have an opportunity to vindicate themselves before their old commercial associates.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were decidedly firmer to-day, except in barley. The panicky feeling in breadstuffs noted yesterday, had subsided, though Liverpool was quoted lower, and New York not much better. The weakness noted here yesterday was principally due to the fear of heavy cash deliveries, for which the receivers could not obtain money to pay. The weaker ones unloaded, in consequence, and the stronger ones found, to-day, that the urgency of the situation had been magnified by their fears. The shipping movement was again quiet, and reported receipts of produce were light. The grocery market presented few new features. Coffees were excited and tending higher, with which exception there were no changes deserving special mention. The amount of coffee destroyed in the Boston fire is estimated at 21,000 bags, or nearly *one-fourth* of the entire stock in the United States. This will undoubtedly result in a sharp advance in the price of this staple, though no changes have, as yet, been made in the quotations in this market. Sugars advanced an ⅛c in New York to-day, and the market here was stronger in sympathy. Syrups and spices were fairly active and steady. Teas were quiet and unchanged. Some 15,000 half-chests were destroyed in Boston, but this will not have any appreciable effect upon the market here. In the dry goods trade more animation was witnessed, and prices generally were firmer. Our jobbers are now prepared to fill all orders with little or no delay, and the condition of the market is much more satisfactory than on the closing days of last week. The butter and cheese markets were dull, and less firm, but without decided change in values. Fish ruled quiet and firm at former quotations. The demand has fallen off some recently, but stocks are not excessive, and dealers are insisting upon full rates. Dried fruits remain quiet and unchanged. Hay was dull and weak at the late decline. The demand was mainly confined to supplying current local wants, and prices were being freely shaded. No improvement was noticeable in the hide market. There were few buyers, and sales were mainly at inside and medium figures. Leather was nominally higher, owing to the large quantity destroyed on Sunday last, in Boston. Oils remain quiet, with little or no change in values. Paints, tobacco, and wood were unchanged. There was no change in boots and shoes, except a firmer feeling in rubber goods, and fur-lined material for winter wear. The effect of the fire on boots and shoes will principally be felt in spring goods, owing to the immense quantities of uppers destroyed. Building materials continue in fair demand at former prices. Cooperage was quiet and steady at previous quotations. Trade at the lumber yards was fairly active, prices being without material change. Iron, nails, and tinners' stock were in fair demand and steady at recent rates. Prime hops were in fair request at 22@30c. Salt continues in good demand and is quite firm at present prices. The wool market is as yet unsettled, but is very firm with a strong upward tendency. Dealers estimate the amount of wool consumed in the Boston fire to amount to about 11,000,000 lbs, the bulk of which is believed to be domestic fleece. Seeds were quiet to-day; timothy weak at $2.80@2.85 for prime. Clover was firm at $5.00@5.10. Flax was quiet at $1.50@1.55. Choice peachblow potatoes were in fair demand at 50@55c, delivered; 35@45c on track. Poultry and game were in fair supply with easier prices. Apples were in good request for home consumption and shipments. Other fruit in moderate demand at former prices.

Highwines were less active, but firm at the outside quotation of yesterday, being quoted stronger in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were dull at yesterday's decline, shippers bidding 1c less rather freely, but were obliged to pay the full rate, or go without vessels. Rates to Buffalo were 10c on wheat, and 9c on corn. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 55,000 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, and 120,000 bu oats.

Freights on provisions per 100 lbs (meats) are quoted at 70c to Boston, 65c to New York, 60c to Baltimore, and 90c in specie to Liverpool *via* Boston.

Provisions were dull and weak, with few changes in prices. Mess pork was inactive; options, and old pork for present delivery, were quoted steady, while new mess was easier, in sympathy with a reported decline in hogs. Lard was taken to some extent, and quoted steady. Meats were in more demand, but buyers wanted concessions, and holders were apparently more anxious to sell, so that we slightly reduce some of our quotations, especially on hams, both pork and beef. The weather is still pleasant, and packers are not working their horses freely, hence the receipts of hogs are greater than the demand. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $13.50@13.75; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.40@12.50; do seller January, $12.40@12.50; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.40@12.45; do seller April, $12.50@12.60. Lard, cash, 7½@7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7½@7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝c; do seller February, 7¾c; do seller March, 7¾@7⅞c. Old salted shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; short ribs, 8⅛@8⅜c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 10½@11c, and green hams at 8@8⅛c for present delivery or seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 3⅞@4c; do rough sides, 6c; do short ribs, 6⅛c. Boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4½c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6⅛@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅝c for short ribs, or long clear; 6¾@7c for short clear; 8¾@9c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $30.00@30.50. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 50 tcs lard at 7⅝c; 300 tcs do on private terms; 200 tcs do at 7c, loose; 250 boxes shoulders, seller December, at 4½c; 4 casks do at 4⅝c; 100 boxes long clear at 7⅝c; 150 boxes do at 7⅝c; 1,000 boxes do, seller December, on private terms; 20,000 lbs short ribs, 15 days old, at 7c; 600 pcs green hams at 8⅛c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams and 1,000 pcs do, in tcs, at 9⅛; 6 tcs shoulder bacon at 7c; 200 brls beef hams at $30.50; 12 brls prime country tallow at 7⅝c; 6 brls No. 2 do at 7c.

Flour was dull, but quoted unchanged. It was reported heavy in New York, and 6d per brl lower in Liverpool, which was cause enough for shippers to hold off, unless they could obtain concessions, which holders were not disposed to grant. There was a little buying for the local trade. Bran was dull and lower, a sure sign that the horse disease is abating—they do not feed warm mashes as much as last week. Sales were reported of 300 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $6.00; 800 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.75; 100 brls rye flour (St. Louis) at $4.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat (Early Riser) at $6.50; 50 brls corn meal at $2.35. Total, 1,650 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50 on track; 20 tons do at $12.00, on track.

Wheat was less active, indeed, dull during the greater part of the season, but firm at about the outside prices of yesterday, though quoted at 2@4d per 100 lbs lower in Liverpool and neglected in New York. The shippers were more active than yesterday, buying all grades as offered, being stimulated by the fact that freights are low compared with what they were recently, and that our stocks are much less than was supposed, while the stocks in sight from the seaboard promise that New York will begin the winter with but little wheat on hand. The great cause of the firmness was, however, the fact that the weak holders all sold out yesterday, and some of those who sold short then, expecting a big drop, bought in to-day, finding that they had exaggerated the effects of the Boston fire upon the produce markets. Seller the month opened at $1.02¾, advanced to $1.03⅛, declined to $1.02, and closed firmer at $1.02¾. Seller December was relatively stronger, being at 1c premium over November. It sold at $1.03@1.04, closing at $103¾. Seller last half do sold at $1.04⅛, and seller January at $1.04@1.05⅛. Seller the year was nominally the same as seller the month, a good many deliveries of cash wheat being made on the year this morning. No. 1 spring closed at $1.13½; No. 3 do at 91½c, and rejected do at 82c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.14; 800 bu do at $1.12, 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.02¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.02½; 15,000 bu do at $1.02⅝; 53,800 bu do at $1.02¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.02⅛; 16,200 bu No. 3 spring at 92c; 4,000 bu do at 91⅝c; 31,600 bu do at 91½c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 82c; 800 bu do at 81½c. Total, 133,000 bu.

Corn was active, and very firm, averaging ⅝c higher than yesterday, and touching the highest point known for some months past, though reported 6d per 480 lbs lower in Liverpool. The strength was due to the knowledge of the fact that our stock is much smaller than has been supposed, and that there is now more confidence in the integrity of our corn receipts than formerly, while our arrivals are light, and shipments free. Taking into account the movement since the stocks were taken on Saturday last, we have now scarcely a million of bushels of all grades in store, and, probably, will not receive much more this month, as it will pay to keep the new corn in the country for some time yet, to harden. The shippers bought to-day to a fair extent, but the bulk of the trading was on speculative account. Seller the month opened at 31⅛c, and advanced to 32c at the close. Seller December sold at 30⅝@31⅝c, closing at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts sold at ½@¾c premium over seller the month, and some shippers were willing to pay the same premium for "regular," to be delivered "right away." Rejected was firmer at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 high mixed (canal receipts) at 33c; 30,000 bu No. 2 at 32⅛c; 73,800 bu do at 32c; 10,800 bu do at 31¾c; 57,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 46,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 31½c; 4,800 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 242,400 bu.

Oats were in good demand, and averaged ¼@⅜c higher, being reported stronger in New York, while the cooling off of the *hippozymosis* gave hopes of a better demand all over the country, and brought out some orders for shipment. Seller the month opened with a seller at 20½c, but advanced to 21c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 21½c. Seller December sold at 22⅛@22⅜c; and seller January at 22⅛@22⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 21⅝c; 16,000 bu do at 21⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 21⅜c; 71,200 bu do at 21c; 2,400 bu do at 20⅞c; 3,600 bu rejected at 18⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 18c. Total, 125,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, but a shade firmer, owing to the fact of light receipts. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 52c; 1,600 bu do at 51½c; 2,400 bu do at 51c. Total, 5,200 bu. The market closed with firm holders at the outside.

Barley was dull and 1c lower, the receipts continuing liberal, while there are few shipping orders here, and little desire to buy to hold. Seller the month was nominal at 57½@58c. Cash No. 2 closed at 58@58⅛c; and No. 3 at 48c. Cash sales were reported of 142,000 bu No. 2 at 59c; 1,600 bu do at 58½c; 3,600 bu do at 58c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 49c; 18,000 bu do at 48½c; 5,600 bu do at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 47½c; 5,200 bu do at 43c; 400 bu rejected at 37½c; 2,800 bu do at 37c; 1,200 bu by sample at 80c on track; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 1,200 bu do at 70c; 1,600 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 57c. Total, 59,800 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following is the Registrar's report of the stocks of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 9, '72.	Nov. 2, '72.	Nov. 2, '71.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,385
No. 2 amber	....	....	997
No. 2 white	....	....	....
No. 1 red	50	59	748
No. 2 red	1,507	1,501	6,106
No. 3 winter	1,790	1,722	7,185
No grade winter	....	....	698
No. 1 spring	45,890	54,217	29,241
No. 2 spring	464,288	438,681	474,909
No. 3 spring	182,973	163,573	62,167
No. 1 hard spring	40,105	42,096	15,780
No. 2 hard spring	24,587	21,514	40,362
Rejected spring	43,292	54,869	20,885
No grade spring	329	329	1,353
Total	774,811	768,058	661,869
CORN.			
White	2,541	2,551	398
Yellow	12,079	12,437	41,134
No. 1	169,625	198,023	53,465
No. 2	1,083,153	1,340,272	550,852
Rejected	7,394	7,404	162,741
No. 2 kiln dried	11,735	5,985	2,704
Rejected kiln dried	2,610	1,861	120
No grade	....	....	2,720
Total	1,289,337	1,568,533	814,134
OATS.			
No. 1	7,689	5,300	10,380
No. 2	723,072	662,649	365,653
Rejected	87,144	96,748	53,819
No grade	1,516	1,516	4,363
Total	819,421	766,213	434,215
RYE.			
No. 1	5,212	5,212	28,525
No. 2	132,528	152,204	238,429
Rejected	6,135	9,177	11,515
Total	143,875	166,593	308,469
BARLEY.			
No. 1	....	....	....
No. 2	143,633	137,085	293,348
No. 3	106,166	144,478	134,211
Rejected	89,042	66,464	13,815
No grade	1,344	1,238	....
Total	340,185	349,245	441,374

Total, 3,367,629 bu. This is an increase during the week of 6,753 bu wheat, and 53,208 bu oats; and a decrease of 279,196 bu corn, 22,718 bu rye, and 9,060 bu barley.

These statements of increment and decrement are probably correct, though the statements of stocks in store are wide of the truth, as they are made up from the books of the Grain Registrar, without taking into the account the statement made by George Armour & Co., of the stocks in the warehouses of the late firm of Munn & Scott. Taking the latter as our basis, the stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last were 658,549 bu, and of corn 1,180,697 bu. Oats, rye, and barley are unaffected, the statements being substantially the same in both cases. The Grain Registrar appended a note to his return made to-day, to the effect that there is a difference between his figures and those of George Armour & Co., and that he will investigate and report.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Nov. 5, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	....	1,128	22,930	1,009,925	791,343
London	....	....	....	....	....
Glasgow	10	365	....	19,000	....
Bristol	....	60	16,200	52,000	49,670
Stettin	....	....	600,189	144,637	....
Hamburg	....	....	104,203	121,000	....
Bremen	....	216	98,454	133,227	....
Dantzig	....	....	160,637	....	....
Copenhagen	....	....	105,771	....	....
Havre	25	....	1,160,909	295,475	....
W. Indies	792	165	325,879	151,947	16,395
B. N. A. Col.	177	26	....	....	....
B. Guiana	300	....	25,000	2,700	....
Mexico	....	2	....	6,238	2,247
C. America	5	7	3,220	451	555
Brazil	....	....	2,611	....	....
Canary Islands	....	....	600	2,640	710
Total	1,229	2,039	2,626,493	1,939,840	866,790
Week Oct. 29	2,451	2,322	4,090,744	1,748,426	930,873
Week Oct. 22	1,468	948	2,770,780	1,686,078	725,375
Week Oct. 15	5,879	1,616	2,172,734	1,353,378	1,798,673
Week Oct. 8	2,866	1,853	5,780,336	2,256,861	1,634,740

And 85,454 lbs butter.

And from Oct. 30 to Nov. 5, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	1,229	2,840	1,382
Beef, pkgs	2,039	3,172	1,143
Lard, lbs	2,626,493	3,074,847	269,329
Bacon, lbs	1,939,840	2,669,757	236,114
Butter, lbs	85,454	153,103	20,026
Cheese, lbs	866,790	706,260	1,818,054
Tallow, lbs	926,009	1,706,906	40,864

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended Nov. 5, 1872, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.
Liverpool	550	166,183	16,396	....	....
London	6,000	7,692	68,105	....	....
Glasgow	6,495	21,345	23,890	....	....
Bristol	2,200	39,129	7,076	....	....
Cork	....	47,485	110,635	....	....
Queenstown	....	88,936	82,118	....	....
Limerick	....	....	22,758	....	....
Waterford	....	39,500	....	....	....
West Indies	8,672	....	1,716	80	1,058
B. N. A. Col.	3,013	....	370	....	....
B. Guiana	1,100	....	450	....	....
Brazil	924	....	....	....	....
Cent. America	448	....	52	....	....
Mexico	12	....	....	....	....
Canary Islands	....	....	7,000	....	....
Total	29,414	409,220	350,646	80	1,058
Previous week	40,065	423,717	407,400	445	4,160
Cor. week 1871	22,585	964,762	295,156	601	698
From Jan. 1, '72	966,026	10,986,538	23,555,269	21,747	149,207
Do. 1871	1,477,061	20,316,501	10,581,639	28,350	79,807
Do. 1870	1,671,888	15,254,757	358,187	22,287	158,425
Do. 1869	1,399,156	16,197,964	1,595,282	46,594	84,969

And beans, 600 bu.

Grain movement at Montreal from Jan. 1 to Oct. 30, 1872:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Exports. 1872.	Exports. 1871.
Flour, brls	724,638	769,074	572,136	373,085
Wheat, bu	3,768,570	7,000,114	2,592,102	6,156,512
Corn, bu	7,431,872	2,844,156	6,877,821	2,362,304
Oats, bu	49,163	39,018	395,050	....
Barley, bu	44,907	43,934	106,252	14,697
Rye, bu	8,900	2,100	484	73
Peas, bu	379,688	177,114	881,368	394,814
Total gr'n	11,683,100	10,106,436	10,853,077	8,928,366

ITEMS.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* says: "Western freight facilities were the topic of discussion at a meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association at Boston, yesterday. The Committee to consider the subject presented a report which was mainly a setting forth of the necessity for increased accommodations and a plea for the continued support of the Vermont Central. In 1871 the shoe and leather tonnage, mostly from East to West, over that road amounted to 220,000,000 pounds of hide and leather, and 1,686,152 cases of boots and shoes, altogether 84,696,000 tons of freight for one mile. The report acknowledges that 'the independence of the Vermont Central' has often preserved the trade from ruinous freight rates, and would regard the crippling of the road as a 'public calamity;' also, like everything Bostonian, looks forward to the time when Boston will be 50 miles nearer the great Northwest and one day's sail nearer China than New York,—and, of course, one day nearer Europe."

Scudder, Bartlett & Co., grain receivers, of Boston, have taken issue with the Boston & Albany Railroad, refusing to pay freight bills unless the Company will allow for shortage. They say: "We have submitted to this species of robbery as long as we feel inclined to, and now, having been thus forced to it, take the stand that, as common carriers, the railroads are liable and should be held responsible for failure to deliver property entrusted to them, in like good order and quantity as received by them; that when we can prove a certain quantity shipped in a car at the West, we are entitled to a like quantity delivered us here or payment for the shortage."

The railroad officials have refused to deliver freight to the firm, unless the charges are prepaid.

St. Louis in rejoicing in the fact that she is now having elevators built within her limits, and that an English company has been formed to cover the levee, from the bridge to Chouteau street, with an iron wharf. The *Democrat* thinks that at least "St. Louis will share with Chicago, the vast grain trade of the Mississippi Basin." This is a little more reasonable than the cavortings of the miscalled friends of St. Louis, who, till recently, would be satisfied with nothing less than that she should take from Chicago the whole of her trade and commerce. It is pleasant to find that St. Louis has a paper sensible enough to see that there is room for both Chicago and St. Louis in this "wide, wide world."

The Boston *Bulletin* says: "In 1860 there were, in the United States, 140,433 manufacturing establishments of all descriptions; in 1870 the number had grown to 252,148, or nearly doubled. At the former date, these employed 1,311,246, while in 1870 the whole number of hands was 2,053,983, a proportion of increase slightly less than at the beginning of the decade, showing the average number employed in each establishment to have somewhat increased. The annual cost of labor in 1860 was $378,878,966, an average of $288.94 to every person employed. In 1870 the whole amount thus paid in wages was $775,621,593, giving an average of $372.65 to each of the 2,053,988 employes. This shows an average increase of $83.71 in the annual pay of each operative, it being understood that this affords no criterion of the amount paid to workmen and women, because in the census returns boys and girls, whose compensation is often merely nominal, rank with 'full hands.'

"Let us look still further. In 1860, the total value of all manufactures produced in this country was $2,346,864,216, something more than the present amount of the national debt. In 1870, the aggregate was $4,232,325,892, an increase of very nearly one hundred per cent. From the same table it appears that the amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises has about doubled in the decade we are considering."

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat and corn were moderately active. Wheat was steady at the closing prices on 'Change. Corn was a shade stronger, closing at 32c seller the month, and 31⅝c seller December. Nothing doing in provisions or lake freights.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

ALCOHOL—Was in continued good demand at $1.80@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—No improvement is noticeable in this department. The stocks are large, and there is only a limited demand for current necessities. We quote: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00 for fair; $80@100 for choice; and $120@140 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Were in light request. The offerings of common varieties are large. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.50; common to medium, $1.25@2.00. Sales include 10 bags common at $1.50; 5 bags poor at $1.25.

BUTTER—The past week has been among the dullest of the season in this department of trade. The demand on Eastern account was inconsiderable, while the inquiry from local customers was restricted to small lots for supplying immediate wants. But notwithstanding the sluggishness of trade, the market has not weakened to any appreciable extent, the moderate character of the receipts serving to strengthen the views of holders. Stocks of medium grades are liberal, but of choice and low grades there is no overplus. The following are the quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—In the market for this line of goods there are no new features to mention. Grain bags are in limited request only, but stocks are much reduced, and holders are not urging sales at any concession from the quotations. Burlaps and gunnies are meeting with a steady fair inquiry, and are firmly held. Wool sacks remain inactive. We repeat our list: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—All descriptions continue to meet with a fair inquiry at the following range of prices: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
28x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		33.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
26x60 to 40x60		40.00

CANNED GOODS—The general features of this market remain unchanged in any important particular. As the season advances, the demand continues to improve, and prices are, of course, working firmer. Tomatoes have advanced 25@50c per doz cans, since our last review; and plums are also a trifle higher, with which exception our quotations remain unchanged. Following are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.60
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—A somewhat easier feeling has recently been developed in the market for this staple. This is partly the result of the slight reduction reported at the East, but is mainly due to the falling off in the demand, trade during the past week having been unusually light for this season of the year. The difficulty of making deliveries and the stringency of the money market have also operated unfavorably, and the present tendency of prices, save for the finest goods, seems to be downward. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13¾@14½c; Western factory, 13½@14¼c.

COAL—In the coal market the past week has witnessed no important change in values. The demand has been fair, but the prevalence of the epizootic has interfered with deliveries, and the volume of business has been extremely light. In the meantime, prices remain firm for all descriptions, and the tendency, if anything, is to advance. We now quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50@11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with a good inquiry at former prices. We quote: Pears at $3.75@4.50; grapes, 20@30c per lb.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade was fairly active at the annexed list of prices:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.20	@	1.25
Borax, ref., lb	38	@	40
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum camphor, lb	48	@	50
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	50	@	55
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@	12.50
Lye, conc, case	8.25	@	
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.75	@	6.00
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	5.50	@	6.00
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.75	@	6.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	8.75	@	
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.65	@	2.70
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit, cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	15
Sulphur, lb	5	@	9

EGGS—Were in excessive supply, and prices were weak at 25@26c for fresh, 18@22c for pickled and limed. Sales include 140 pks at 26c; 2,400 doz at 25c; 10 brls pickled at 22c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request at 65@66c for prime live geese; jobbing price, 68@70c; mixed feathers, 25@50c; chicken, 8@9c.

FISH—The fish trade has been more quiet than during the preceding few weeks, but this fact has occasioned no uneasiness among dealers, as this is the season when the demand for salt fish is usually light. Stocks are not large, and the general market is firm. One or two wholesale dealers are reported to have lost their stocks in the Boston fire, but the quantity of fish destroyed there was too small to exert any appreciable effect upon prices here, which may be quoted steady as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is more inquiry for raisins, currants, prunes, and certain description of domestic fruits, than heretofore, but the general market is still lacking in activity, and the prevalent feeling is not particularly firm. Values have undergone few changes, and none of importance. Stocks are reported fair, and dealers are prepared to fill all orders. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $5.50@6.50.

GAME—The offerings were liberal, and prices ruled weak and lower. Sales include: 15 doz prairie chickens at $4.00@4.50; 30 doz mallard ducks at $2.75@3.00; 12 doz small ducks at $1.50; 25 doz quail at $1.50; 2 doz snipe at $1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a good inquiry for apples on local and interior account, and we quote $2.40@2.75 per brl in car lots. Cranberries were in fair shipping demand at $11.00@11.50. Grapes were in light request at $3.50@4.00 per case. Sales include 1 car of apples at $2.75, delivered; 1 car do at $2.70, on track; 1 do at $2.60, on track; 60 brls at $2.75; 55 brls do at $2.60; 100 brls do at $2.50; 50 brls poor at $1.50; 50 brls cranberries at $11.50; 90 brls do at $10.00@10.75; 12 cases Catawba grapes at $4.00; 10 cases do at $3.50.

GROCERIES—If we except an ⅛c advance in raw and refined sugars, established early in the week, there have been no decided change in prices of goods in this line. The volume of trade exhibits a respectable increase, as compared with last week and the preceding one, and the prices generally are firmer than on the date of our last review, but the horse epidemic still affects trade unfavorably, and the market can scarcely be said to be in a satisfactory condition. The large amount of coffees (estimated at 21,000 bags) destroyed in the Boston fire will have a tendency to enhance the price of that article, but aside from this values of groceries will not be materially effected. To-day sugars and coffees were exceedingly firm, with an upward tendency. Other goods ruled steady. We quote:

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@25½c; Java No. 2, 23¼@23½c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21¼c; common do, 19@19½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@13⅞c; granulated, 13¾@13⅞c; A, standard, 13@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12⅞@13c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12⅜@12½c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12¼c; yellow C, 11¾@11⅞c; choice brown, 11½@11⅝c; prime do, 11@11¼c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11¼c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do common, 68@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 21½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6⅞c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4⅞c; palm, 6@6¼c; S von Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Business in this department has been of a limited character, Eastern buyers having generally withdrawn from the market. There is a steady inquiry from local customers, but the demand from this source has not equalled the supply, and prices have ruled weak and lower, the decline reaching 50c@$1.00 per ton. We now quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No change for the better is noticeable in the condition of the hide market. Buyers are few, and their orders limited, and stocks—already large—continue to accumulate. Prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last review, but there are indications of a decline. We quote: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10¼c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8¾@9¼c; greencalf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Prime hops are in fair demand at 22@30c; common to medium quotable at 15@20c; Eastern, 23@33c. Sales include 16 bales at 20c.

HONEY—Fair grades were in some demand at 25@30c; dark and strained honey quiet at 18@20c. Sales include 300 lbs good comb at 25c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in fair demand at the annexed list of prices:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—One of the effects of the Boston fire will be to cause a general and pronounced advance in most descriptions of domestic leather, as, with two or three exceptions, every wholesale leather dealer in that city was burned out. As yet, prices are not sufficiently settled to warrant a change in quotations, and we repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—The usual demand prevailed. Prices are unchanged. We quote: French at $8.00@8.50; Malagas, $6.50@7.00; new oranges at $12.00 per brl, or $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair amount of business was transacted for the season, prices remaining unchanged. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11⅛c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Continue in fair demand. Rates are unchanged and rule as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request. We continue quotations as follows:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20	@	22
Marline, ₩ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ₩ bale	6.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00	@	6.05

OILS—The week under review has witnessed no decided changes in the oil market. A reduction of 2c was noted in linseed, but with this exception quotations are the same as a week ago. Only a fair business is doing at the annexed prices: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; lin-seed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade in this department has ruled dull, with prices generally easy. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

PIG IRON—The market has ruled more quiet, and prices are scarcely so firm as a fortnight ago, though nominally unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 62.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

PAPER STOCK—The demand for paper stock was fair at the prices given below:

Country mixed rags, ₩ lb	3¼@3½
Cotton rags, ₩ lb	3½@4½
Woollen rags, ₩ lb	1½@2
Soft woollen rags, ₩ lb	7 @8
Rope and bagging, ₩ lb	3½@4
Cable rope, ₩ lb	4 @5
Printed paper and books, ₩ lb	4 @5
Common paper, ₩ lb	1 @1½

POULTRY—The offerings were larger, and, owing to a light inquiry, prices were easier. Sales include 2 coops chickens at $2.75; 25 coops do at $3.50; 7 coops do at $3.00; 8 doz dressed do at $3.75; 30 doz do at $3.00@3.50; 4 coops turkeys at 13c; 6 coops do at 12½c; 3 do at 11½c; 900 lbs dressed do at 14c; 12 coops ducks at $3.50; 10 coops geese at $10.00@11.00.

POTATOES—Choice varieties are in fair demand, and prices rule steady at 50@55c, delivered; 35@40c on track. Sales include 3 cars peachblows at 55c, delivered; 1 car choice at 60c; 1 car do at 45c on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in moderate demand at $4.00 for Jerseys; Southern Illinois, $2.75@3.25. Sales include 45 brls at $3.00; 50 brls at $2.75.

SALT—The market continues to rule firm at present quotations, owing to light stocks and an active demand. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alumn, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—A fair inquiry exists, former prices being continued as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were very quiet. Timothy weak, and quotations at $2.25@2.65 for poor to fair; $2.80@2.85 for prime. Clover was firm at $5.00@5.10, $5.15 being offered for prime. Mammoth sold at $5.40. Flax quiet at $1.50@1.55. Sales include 30 sacks good timothy at $2.75; 15 bags do at $2.65; 5 bags at $2.26; 21 sacks good medium clover at $5.00; 30 sacks mammoth at $5.40; 117 bags buckwheat at $1.02½.

TEAS—Remain steady under a fair demand, at the following range of prices: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice to extra-leaf $1.15@1.25; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra-leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 80c@$1.05.

WOOD—No change was noted in this market. Following are the prices current: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00 ....

TOBACCO—This market was firm at the following quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; .... 70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@..; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOL—Was quiet. The Boston fire has produced an unsettled feeling in this market, no one caring to purchase or make sales until the effect of the loss of so much wool can be ascertained. Prices in New York are reported to have advanced 7c yesterday. The market here is quite firm. We quote from last week's sales:

Tub, washed, extra
Tub, washed, dingy
Fleece, washed, XX, light
Fleece, washed, X, light
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy
Fleece, washed, X dingy
Fleece, washed, medium light
Fleece, washed, medium dingy
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, light
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy
Super, pulled (nominal)
Extra, pulled (nominal)

Buck fleece, ¼ off washed.

Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue firm at the following rates:

Chicago to	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston and New England	.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.60	1.20		
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80		45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.26		
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.50		
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50		
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,906	8,015	
Tuesday	2,200	14,000	
Total	5,106	22,015	

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	941	3,864	

CATTLE—There was a decidedly better feeling in the cattle market to-day. The sharp advance in New York, Albany, and other Eastern markets restored, to a certain extent, the confidence of all classes of operators, and trading was on a more liberal scale than on any previous day within the past fortnight. The fresh receipts were moderate, but, taken in connection with the stale cattle market, swelled the supply to fair proportions, and the wants of the trade were amply met. Shippers, feeders, and local buyers were liberal operators, and by the middle of the afternoon the great bulk of the offerings had been disposed of, sales making at $2.50@6.00 ... thin through Texan cattle and inferior natives to choice smooth shipping steers. The advance in native cattle averaged fully 25c per 100 lbs, while in Texans the appreciation was even more pronounced, reaching in some instances 50@75c per 100 lbs. Whether or not the improvement shall be sustained depends upon the character of the supply. Under continued moderate receipts, and with a fair quality of stock we see no reason why prices should not remain where they are, but any material increase in the supply can scarcely result otherwise than in a reaction. Stockers sold at $3.00@4.25, according to quality. Veal calves met with a good demand at about former rates, or at $3.50@5.75. The market closed firm at the annexed

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers
Texas Cattle—Through droves
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	cows	1,042	$3.50
20	cows	850	2.25
18	cows	800	2.50
51	butchers' steers	1,125	4.37½
13	butchers' steers	1,007	4.37½
302	Texas cattle	978	2.37½
104	Texas cattle	1,040	3.00
36	good steers	1,288	5.40
49	choice steers	1,578	6.00
31	medium steers	1,237	5.12½
143	Texas steers	1,032	4.15
19	Texas cows	828	3.60
20	mixed natives	882	2.35
23	stockers	907	4.00
17	fair steers	1,079	4.25
16	Texas cattle	1,049	2.80
13	Texas cattle	953	2.50
201	Texas cattle	1,060	2.50
90	Texas cattle	908	3.25
36	Texas cattle	905	3.30
20	butchers' stock	925	4.30
32	good steers	1,437	6.62½
13	medium steers	1,247	4.75
104	Texas steers	1,004	3.00
17	Texas steers	1,368	3.75
141	Texas steers	1,003	4.40

HOGS—The market opened fairly active at about yesterday's prices, or at $4.20@4.45 for common to extra, but toward noon, as it became evident that the receipts would reach fully 14,000 head, an easier feeling prevailed, and prices gradually eased off in favor of buyers, until an aggregate reduction of 15@20c was suffered. The demand was chiefly on Eastern account during the forenoon, but later in the day packers entered the market and bought liberally. The closing rates were $4.00@4.10 for common, $4.15@4.20 for medium, and $4.25@4.30 for good to choice. The market closed heavy at the above range of prices:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	306	$4.15	56	216	$4.40	57	235	$3.90
48	300	4.20	52	202	4.25	75	314	4.15
51	298	4.15	66	221	4.35	43	224	4.20
54	265	4.15	45	288	4.25	53	311	4.20
50	347	4.30	33	227	4.25	150	217	4.40
50	250	4.30	30	219	4.25	58	279	4.15
48	222	4.20	52	199	4.25	38	220	4.35
52	212	4.35	50	201	4.25	56	216	4.40
52	220	4.25	114	249	4.15	42	236	4.25
45	339	4.10	55	296	4.10	60	261	4.25
48	298	4.10	29	270	4.10	50	301	4.25
52	288	4.10	51	274	4.25	53	212	4.45
87	384	4.15	28	207	4.25	58	226	4.25
60	303	4.00	22	339	4.00	56	265	4.05
50	317	4.15	25	210	4.25	39	348	4.40
49	243	4.20	25	298	4.00	52	330	4.30
51	328	4.20	136	317	4.25			

SHEEP—There was a fair inquiry during the forenoon, and up to midday prices were well sustained, but toward the close the demand fell off, and prices eased up 25c per 100 lbs. The market closed weak at $3.25@3.50 for common; at $3.75@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practising in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references.

Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., office 419 South Clark-st., corner of Polk, cures all forms of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Schirrous Tumors, Sexual and Urinary diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature incident to the generative organs. A Treatise describing causes, symptoms, and effects, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays excepted.

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365 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Rubber Goods always on hand.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. ..

...lthough the market for the week under ... has not shown a great degree of anima... ...re is a marked improvement as comp... ...e last week or the preceding one, the att... ...e of interior buyers being noticeably la... ...le the order business also exhibits a resp... increase. Considerable inconvenienc... occasioned by the epizootic, but it no lo... ...ously delays the delivery of goods, as t... our jobbers whose horses are disabled, ... liberally provided with ox te... ... the receipt and shipment of g... ...s on as usual. In values, ...nges, and none of importance, have t... ... On the day following the Boston f... ... thought the large amount of goods ... ...oyed there would cause a general advanc... ...es throughout the country, but the opi... ...ms now to be pretty generally enterta... ...t values will not be appreciably affected t... The prevalent feeling, so far as leas... ...ndard cottons and seasonable woollens ... ...cerned, is one of firmness, and former ... very generally being realized. The ca... ...e continues quiet, and the market is lac... ...trength. Manufacturers' rates remain ... ...nged, but among jobbers here there is ... less "cutting under," there seeming ... ...siderable anxiety to reduce stocks. We ... alterations in our list of prices, as follow...

BROWN COTTONS.

...n A, 4-4 ... 13½c | Great Falls E, 4-4 ...
... B, 4-4 ... 13 | Cabot A, 4-4 ...
... D, 4-4 ... 12½ | Cabot W, 4-4 ...
... P, 4-4 ... 12 | Lawrence, L L, 4-4 ...
...n Head, 4-4 ... 13½ | Agawam F, 4-4 ...
...n Head, 3-4 ... 12 | New Hartford A, 4-4 ...
... A 4-4 ... 13½ | Swift River ...
...ville, 36 in ... 13 | Arlington B ...
...ville, 30 in ... 11½ | Utica C ...

FINE BROWNS.

...a E, 40-in ... 16 c | Dwight Star, 4-4 ...
...a E, 36-in ... 14½ | Continental C ...
...a O, 33-in ... 13½ | Lawrence D ...
...rell E, 40-in ... 14½ | Newmarket A ...
...rell R, 36-in ... 13½ | Massachusetts BB ...
...rell O, 33-in ... 12½ | Massachusetts E ...
...rell N, 30-in ... 11½ | Portsmouth P ...

PRINTS.

...mac W. Pink ... 13½c | Garner Fancy ...
...mac D. Fancy ... 11½ | Amoskeag Fancy ...
...e Fancy ... 12 | Mourning ... 11 to ...
...ell Fancy ... 11½ | Shirting ... 10½ to ...
...mond Fancy ... 11½ | Mallory Pink ...
...rican Fancy ... 11½ | Mallory Purple ...
...ue Fancy ... 11½ | Manchester ...
...ester ... 11½ | Wamsutta Fancy ...

GINGHAMS.

...rew ... 14 c | Amoskeag ...
...aster ... 14 | Glasgow ...
... ... 14 | Hartford ...

CORSET JEANS.

...keag satteens ... 16 c | Rockport ...
...ot satteens ... 15 | Columbian ...
...nis ... 13½ | Indian Orchard ...

CAMBRICS.

...r Flat ... 8½c | Slater's Paper ...
...ington ... 8½ | Manville Paper ...
...h Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

...dale cambric ... 22 | Androscoggin, L ...
...n, do ... 23 | Blackstone, AA ...
... York Mills ... 19 | Cabot ...
...sutts ... 17½ | Dwight Star ...
... of the West ... 19 | Western Product ...
...den, GB ... 19 | Harris ...
... of the Loom ... 15½ | Gold Medal ...
...dale ... 19 | Social, L ...
... ... 14½ | Green, G ...
...rn, A ...

TICKS.

...haha, 4-4 ... 33 c | Methuen, AA ...
...hans, 7-8 ... 28 | Willow Brook, No. 1 ...
...keag, ACA ... 29 | Portland, AAA ...
...keag, A ... 23 | York, 32-inch ...
...keag, B ... 20 | York, 30-inch ...
...keag, C ... 18 | Pacific ...
...keag, D ... 16 | Swift River ...

DENIMS.

... Blue ... 24 c | Warren, AXA ...
... ... 25 | Warren, BB ...
...mbian ... 26 | Warren, CC ...
... AXA ... 23 | Workingman's ...
... BB ... 20 | Haymaker ...
... CC ... 17 | Boston ...

STRIPES.

...haha, 6-3 ... 21½c | Whittenton, A ...
...keag, 6-3 ... 18 | Whittenton, C ...
...keag, 3-3 ... 17 | American, 6-3 ...
...ville, A ... 14 | American, 3-3 ...

CARPET WARP.

...ard white ... 36 c | Continental ...
...ford, GGG ... 36 | Bee Hive, colored ...
... ... 34 |

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

... ... $1.25 | Higgins ...
... ... 1.45 | Roxbury ...

Three-Ply.

...ol, extra ... $1.62½ | Lowell ...
...ol, Imp'l ... 1.60 | Smiths & Sanfords ...

Ingrains.

...'s tapestry ... $1.40 | Lowell extra ...
...ord extra ... 1.35 | Lowell superfine ...
...ord med ... 1.20 | Common wool ...
...adh ... 90 | Union ...

Hemp.

... plain ... | Twilled and ex. pl'n ...

Matting.

...h cocoa, best ... 85 c | China matting 4-4 ... 30
...ican, common ... 55 | China matting 5-4 ... 35
...ican, best ... 75 | China matting 6-4 ... 40
...nd wh. ch'k 4-4.35 | Red and wh. ch'k 6-4.45
...nd wh. ch'k 5-4.40 |

TERMS:

...l thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per ce... ... days. ...mestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 p... off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days. ...ular department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 p... off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

...umber vessels were in fair demand to-da... rates unchanged, as follows:

...stee ... $ 4...
...kegon ... 3.50@ ...
...omine ... 4.00@ ...
...water ... 4.25@4...
... ... 4...
...ington ... 5.00@ ...
...to ... 5.00@ ...
...n Bay ... 4.00@ ...
...d River ... 4.25@4...
...shall ...

...e following figures were the receipts an... ...ments for the past 24 hours, ending at ... ...k this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
...ber, m	7,633	1,39...
...les, m	3,180	1,47...
... m	1,165	

...rresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
...ber, m	4,02...	1,2...
...les, m	48...	74...
... m	25	13...

THE YARDS—An average business wa... ...acted at the yards to-day, both city and ...try buyers were in fair attendance. Choic... ...s were in good demand, but closed firm ...les, lath, and pickets remained unchange... ...blished prices. The market closed as fol...

...and second clear ... $48.00@55.0...
...d clear, 1 inch to 2 inch ... 47.00@50.0...
... clear, 1 inch ... 39.00@40.0...
... clear, thick ... 43.00@45.0...
...and second clear flooring, together, ... 40.00@43.0...
...h ... 34.0...
...and second clear siding, together ... 20.00@22.0...
...on siding ... 30.00@33.0...
...on flooring, dressed, second ... 37.00@39.0...
...on flooring, dressed, first ...
...-box boards, selected, 16 inches and ...ard ... 35.00@40.0...
...k boards ... 37.00@40.0...
...k boards ... 32.00@36.0...
...on boards ... 15.00@16.0...
...scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet ... under ... 12.00@15.0...
...g ... 15.00@17.0...
...and scantling, 18 to 24 feet ... 18.00@24.0...
...—sawed, ... to 16 feet ... 15.00@20.0...
...—sawed, A, ₩ m ... 3.50@ 3.75
..., square ... 15.00@16.00
..., flat ... 15.00@16.00
...posts, split ... 16.00@18.00
...posts, round ... 20.00@22.00
... ... 3.50@ 4.00
...awed ... $1.50 @2.00
... ... 3.37½

...dollars per car to be added when transferred, ...harge follows the shingles. ...ness—Five shingles to be two inches in thick... ...th—Sixteen inches.

...D WOOD—Trade at the hardwood yards re... ...ed dull as it has been during the last week, prices remained firm and unchanged, as ...s:

...ry ... $35.00@40.00
... walnut ... 25.00@30.00
... ... 15.00@35.00
...ry ... 30.00@40.00
...nut ... 25.00@30.00
...er tops (select) ... 1.00@ 1.50
...s, 6 ft. grooved and matched ... 75.00
... ... 60@ 75
... poles (each) ... 55@ 60
... ... 60.00@75.00

...TEWOOD—A moderately fair business was ...sacted in whitewood to-day, and prices ...nominally unchanged, as follows:

...oards ... $35.00@40.0...
...s ... 20.00@25.0...
... ... 30.00@35.00
... ... 15.00@20.00

...ER AFLOAT—There were no new features ...oped in the wholesale lumber trade to-day. ...e was but few country buyers in attend... ...at the sales-docks, on Franklin street, and ...movement, as for several weeks past, was ...l exclusively local. The receipts were un... ...ly small, only a few lumber-laden vessels ...g arrived at the sales-docks. The stock of ...n stuff on hand now is equal to the ...t on hand last year, before the fire, and ...ing that, on the arrival of the next lum... ...eet, navigation for lumber vessels will ...it is feared that there will not be enough ...on hand to last till the opening of naviga... ...xt year, but, we learn, from good authori... ...t there are millions of feet of lumber of ...de at prominent points on both sides of ...chigan, awaiting transportation by sail ...as soon as navigation is closed. Prices ...firm, as follows:

... choice mill-run lumber ... 17.00@18.50
... strips and boards ... 12.50@16.50
...ssed lumber ... 12.00@12.50
...scantling ... 10.50@11.00

.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.
TOBACCO—This market was firm at the following quotations:
CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, ...; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.
SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; ...on stems, 27@29c.
PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; ...ck, sound, 48@55c.
WOOL—Was quiet. The Boston fire has produced unsettled feeling in this market, no one caring to purchase or make sales until the effect of the loss of ...ch wool can be ascertained. Prices in New York reported to have advanced 7c yesterday. The market here is quite firm. We quote from last week's list:

...b, washed, extra	60@...
...b, washed, dingy	55@...
...ece, washed, XX, light	53@...
...ece, washed, X, light	53@...
...ece, washed, XX, dingy	52@...
...ece, washed, X dingy	45@...
...ece, washed, medium light	45@...
...ece, washed, medium dingy	45@...
...ece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	45@...
...ece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@...
...ece, unwashed, coarse, light	30@...
...ece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	30@...
...er, pulled (nominal)	30@...
...ra, pulled (nominal)	30@...
...uck fleece, ⅓ off washed	33@...
...lack and burry wools, 5@10c less.	

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue firm at the following rates:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per bri in lots of 50 bris and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
...ton and New England	1.70	$1.40	70	80
...York	.65	1.30	65	75
...adelphia, Harrisburg & ...altimore	.60			
...mington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
...ington, D. C	.60	1.20	60	70
...andria, Va	.68	1.36		
...sburgh, Steubenville, ...ridgeport, and Bellaire	.78			
...eling	.40	.80	40	45
...eland	.45	.90	45	50
... Castle, Pa., Youngs...own, and Akron, O	.27½	.55	27½	32½
...City, Corry, & Franklin	.40	.80		45
...olk, Va	.44	.88	44	47½
...mington, N. C	.69	2.36		
...rleston, S. C	.85	1.50		
...annah, Ga	.85	1.50		
...ersburg and Richmond	.85	1.70		
	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
...nday	2,906	8,015	
...sday	2,200	14,000	3,500
Total	5,106	22,015	3,500

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
...nday	941	3,834	

CATTLE—There was a decidedly better feeling in the cattle market to-day. The sharp advance in New York, Albany, and other Eastern markets restored, to a certain extent, the confidence of all classes of operators, and trading was on a more liberal scale than on any previous day within the past fortnight. The fresh receipts were moderate, but, taken in connection with the stale cattle market, swelled the supply to fair proportions, and the wants of the trade were amply met. Shippers, feeders, and local buyers were liberal operators, and by the middle of the afternoon the great bulk of the offerings had been disposed of, sales making at $2.50@6.00 for common through Texan cattle and inferior natives to choice smooth shipping steers. The advance on native cattle averaged fully 25c per 100 lbs, while in Texans the appreciation was even more pronounced, reaching in some instances 50@75c per 100 lbs. Whether or not the improvement will be sustained depends upon the character of the supply. Under continued moderate receipts, and with a fair quality of stock we see no reason why prices should not remain where they are, but any material increase in the supply would scarcely result otherwise than in a reaction. Stockers sold at $3.00@4.25, according to quality. ...al calves met with a good demand at about former rates, or at $3.50@5.75. The market closed firm at the annexed

QUOTATIONS.

...ra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.50
...ice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.25
...d Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.60
...dium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.25
...tchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
...ck Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@4.00
...erior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.00
...s Cattle—Through droves	2.50@3.00
...s Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@3.75
...s Cattle—Corn-fed	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

	Av.	Price.
...cows	1,042	$3.60
...cows	880	2.25
...cows	800	2.50
...butchers' steers	1,125	4.87½
...utchers' steers	1,007	4.37½
...Texas cattle	978	2.87½
...Texas cattle	1,040	3.00
...good steers	1,280	5.40
...choice steers	1,578	6.00
...medium steers	1,227	5.12½
...Texas steers	1,032	4.15
...Texas cows	828	3.50
...mixed natives	882	3.25
...stockers	982	4.00
...fair steers	1,079	4.25
...Texas cattle	1,069	2.50
...Texas cattle	938	2.50
...Texas cattle	1,050	3.00
...Texas cattle	938	3.25
...Texas cattle	905	3.30
...butchers' stock	885	4.30
...good steers	1,211	5.62½
...medium steers	1,247	4.75
...Texas steers	1,004	3.00
...Texas steers	1,268	3.75
...Texas steers	1,003	4.40

HOGS—The market opened fairly active at about yesterday's prices, or at $4.20@4.45 for common to extra, but toward noon, as it became evident that the receipts would reach fully 14,000 head, an easier feeling prevailed, and prices finally eased off in favor of buyers, until an aggregate reduction of 15@20c was suffered. The demand was chiefly on Eastern account during the forenoon, but later in the day packers entered the market and bought liberally. The closing rates were $4.00@4.10 for common, $4.15@4.20 for medium, and $4.25@4.30 for good to extra. The market closed heavy at the above range of prices:

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...	245	4.30	83	210	4.25	58	279	4.15
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...	212	4.35	50	261	4.25	56	216	4.30
...	220	4.25	114	349	4.15	49	236	4.25
...	239	4.10	55	296	4.10	50	261	4.25
...	298	4.10	29	270	4.10	50	301	4.25
...	280	4.10	61	274	4.25	58	212	4.45
...	264	4.15	28	237	4.25	58	228	4.25
...	253	4.00	22	239	4.00	56	265	4.00
...	237	4.15	28	210	4.25	39	248	4.40
...	245	4.20	25	298	4.00	52	530	4.20
...	320	4.20	126	317	4.25			

SHEEP—There was a fair inquiry during the forenoon, and up to midday prices were well sustained, but toward the close the demand fell off and prices eased up 25c per 100 lbs. The market closed weak at $3.25@3.50 for common; $3.75@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

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CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

Although the market for the week under review has not shown a great degree of animation, there is a marked improvement as compared with last week or the preceding one, the attendance of interior buyers being noticeably larger, and the order business also exhibits a respectable increase. Considerable inconvenience is still occasioned by the epizootic, but it no longer seriously delays the delivery of goods, as those of our jobbers whose horses are disabled, are liberally provided with ox teams, and the receipt and shipment of goods is going on as usual. In values, few changes, and none of importance, have taken place. On the day following the Boston fire it was thought the large amount of goods destroyed there would cause a general advance in prices throughout the country, but the opinion is now to be pretty generally entertained that values will not be appreciably affected thereby. The prevailing feeling, so far at least as regards cottons and seasonable woollens are concerned, is one of firmness, and former rates are very generally being realized. The carpet trade continues quiet, and the market is lacking in strength. Manufacturers' rates remain unchanged, but among jobbers here there is more or less "cutting under," there seeming to be considerable anxiety to reduce stocks. We make no alterations in our list of prices, as follows:

BROWN COTTONS.

... 4-4	12½	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
... 4-4	12½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
... 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12
... 4-4	12	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	12
... 4-4	13½	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
... 4-4	12½	New Hartford A, 4-4	11½
... 4-4	13½	Swift River	10½
... 4-4	12	Arlington B	10½
... 30-in	11½	Utica C	10

FINE BROWNS.

...E, 40-in	14	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
... 36-in	14½	Continental C	14
... 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	12½
... 40-in	13½	Newmarket A	12½
... 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	12½
... 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	11½
...	11½	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

...ac W. Pink	10½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
... D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	11½
...e Fancy	11½	Mourning	11 to 11½
...ll Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
...mond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	11½
...rican Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
...ague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
...ester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8

GINGHAMS.

...rew	14	Amoskeag	14 c
...ster	14	Glasgow	12½
...	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

...keag sateens	16	Rockport	14
...n sateens	15	Columbian	13½c
...	13½	Indian Orchard	12½

CAMBRICS.

...r Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10 c
...ington	8½	Manville Paper	10
...h Colors, one cent extra.			

BLEACHED COTTONS.

...dale cambric	22	Androscoggin, L	15 c
...n, do	22	Blackstone, AA	14½
...York Mills	19	Cabot	14½
...	17½	Dwight Star	15
... of the West	19	Western Product	13½
...den, GB	19	Harris	14
... of the Loom	16	Gold Medal	13½
...dale	15½	Social, L	13½
...	14½	Green, G	11½
...n, A	15		

TICKS.

...ahs, 4-4	33	Methuen, AA	24 c
...chens, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	23
...keag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
...keag, A	29	York, 32-inch	25
...keag, B	20	York, 30-inch	20
...keag, C	18	Pacific	15
...keag, D	16	Swift River	12½

DENIMS.

...	24	Warren, AXA	22
...	25	Warren, BB	20
...	25	Warren, CC	17
...AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
...BB	20	Haymaker	13½
...CC	17	Boston	12½

STRIPES.

...ahs, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
...keag, 6-3	18	Whittenton, C	13½
... 6-3	17	American, 6-3	13½
...ville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

...rd white	32	Continental	32½c
...rd, GGG	36	Bee Hive, colored	37½
...	34		

CARPETINGS. *Tapestry Brussels.*

...	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
...	1.45	Roxbury	1.35

Three-Ply.

...ford, extra	$1.62½	Lowell	$1.60
...ford, Imp'l	1.60	Smiths & Sanfords 1.50	

Ingrains.

... tapestry	$1.40	Lowell extra	$1.35
...ford extra	1.35	Lowell superfine	1.30
...ford med	1.20	Common wool	70@80c
...	90	Union	50@60

Hemp. ...

Mattings.

...ah cocoa, best	85	China matting 4-4	30 c
...a, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
..., best	75	China matting 6-4	40
...ed wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
...ed wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

...bread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent ... days.
...nets, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per ... 3 per cent off 10 days.
...er department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per ... 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

...ular vessels were in fair demand to-day, rates unchanged, as follows:

...	$ 4.50
...	3.50@
...	4.00@
...	4.25@4.75
...	4.25
...	3.00@
...	5.00@
...	4.00@
...	4.00@
...	4.25@4.50

The following figures were the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
...m	7,633	1,396
...	3,180	1,479
...	1,165	46

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
...m	4,82...	1,353
...	42	741
...	25	136

...the Yards—An average business was ...ted at the yards to-day, both city and country buyers were in fair attendance. Choice ... were in good demand, but closed firm. ...es, lath, and pickets remained unchanged ...lished prices. The market closed as follows:

...and second clear	$48.00@55.00
...d clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
...clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
...clear, thick	43.00@45.00
...and second clear flooring, together, ...	40.00@43.00
...and second clear siding, together	24.00
...m siding	20.00@22.00
...n flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
...n flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
...box boards, selected, 16 inches and ...	35.00@40.00
...k boards	27.00@40.00
...m boards	33.00@36.00
...n boards	15.00@16.00
...scantling, and timber, etc., 16 feet ...	15.00@16.00
...	16.00@17.00
...d scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@24.00
...d, 14 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
...—sawed, A	3.50@ 3.75
...square	16.00@16.00
...flat	15.00@16.00
...posts, split	16.00@18.00
...posts round	20.00@22.00
...	2.50@ 4.00
...	$1.50 @2.00
...	3.37½

...dollars per car to be added when transferred, ...charge follows the shingles.
...es—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness ...sixteen inches.
...wood—Trade at the hardwood yards remained dull as it has been during the last week. ...Prices remained firm and unchanged, as follows:

...	$35.00@40.00
...	16.00@60.00
...	15.00@35.00
...	30.00@40.00
...	25.00@30.00
...	1.00@ 1.50
...d, grooved and matched	75.00
...	60@ 75
...	55@ 60
...	50.00@75.00

...wood—A moderately fair business was ...ed in whitewood to-day, and prices ...ally unchanged, as follows:

...	$38.00@42.00
...	30.00@25.00
...	20.00@25.00
...	15.00

...FLOAT—There were no new features in the wholesale lumber trade to-day. ...but few country buyers in attendance at the sales-docks, on Franklin street, and ...market, as for several weeks past, was ...exclusively local. The receipts were ...all, only a few lumber-laden vessels ...arrived at the sales-docks. The stock of ...stuff on hand now is equal to the ...on hand last year, before the fire, and ...that, on the arrival of the next lumber navigation for lumber vessels will ...it is feared that there will not be enough ...on hand to last till the opening of navigation next year, but, we learn, from good authorities, there are millions of feet of lumber ...at prominent points on both sides of ...Michigan awaiting transportation by sail ...as navigation is closed. Prices ...as follows:

...lumber	17.00@18.50
...and boards	12.50@16.50
...lumber	12.00@12.50
...ling	10.50@11.00

Shingles	3.00@ 3.15
Lath	3.25
Pickets	8.00@ 9.00

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Dress Artificial Hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

To One and All.—Are You Suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous, no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

Lasting Loveliness.—Twenty years ago, when paint, pearl powder, and enamel were ruining the complexions and destroying the health of women of fashion, Hagan's Magnolia Balm was brought out as a pure botanical cosmetic, guaranteed to restore bloom and beauty to the skin. From that time to be present it has been continually rising in public estimation, as the safest and most unexceptionable preparation of its class. Instead of producing an artificial metallic surface, like the deadly enamels, or wilting the cuticle like the poisonous fluids sold under various names as "beautifiers," it keeps the skin as soft as velvet, renders it as smooth and glossy as satin, and imparts to it that delicate, rosy tinge, which is the *beau idéal* of complexional loveliness. This exquisite chromatic effect is not transient. By applying the balm daily it may be prolonged from youth to age. A lady who purchased the first bottle of the article nineteen years ago, writes to say that her complexion at forty is "finer, clearer, and more brilliant than it has ever been;" and she attributes its beauty solely to the daily use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, in well established first-class cash business, paying large profits; will bear closest investigation; chance seldom offered. Apply at 14 Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN a lumber business in Michigan, that can be closed up in two years with a net profit of $30,000. Capital required, $12,000 to $15,000. Address F 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, RELIABLE business. Address T 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—IN GENTEEL CASH business, paying several hundred dollars per month; good references required. 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WANTS a partner with $500, to join him in the drug business in a good locality in the city. Address, stating where to be seen, T 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CAPITAL either active or dormant; if the latter, a guarantee of 20 per cent on investment can be given. Enlarged facilities are required for a steadily and safe increasing business. Interview appointed by addressing P & P, care Chandler's Advertising Agency, 124 South Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH $4,000, or who has city property on which that amount can be borrowed, to join me in a real estate speculation? $50,000 can be made in one year. Address H 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A valuable patent right, fully established throughout the East. Large profits and easy handled. To the right man an interest can be had or a very small amount of capital. Call or address 1274 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DINING-hall, connected with five lodging-houses, with about 300 transient guests. 2 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DINING-hall, connected with five lodging-houses, with about 300 transient guests. 2 West Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 64 State-st.

MICHAEL WHELAN I NOW PREPARED TO shoe oxen, and has good experience in that business. Rear of 618 State-st., opposite the Burlington warehouse.

NEXT MONTH DR. ESPINASSE AND SON will stop at Chicago, to cure all kinds of stammering. No cure, money refunded. Address Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

OX-SHOEING DONE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT 318 South Desplaines, corner Van Buren-st. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. D. T. JONES.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL AN INTEREST IN the retail hardware; address W 51, Tribune office.

SPLENDID OPENING AT HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., for a first-class butcher; nothing better in the State. Apply at once to J. McDONALD.

SOMETHING NEW—MAGNETIC HEALERS CAN be taken on trial one week, then returned or purchased; wonderful cures made by it. DR. AKELY, Northwestern Agent, 159 West Madison-st.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FROM Factory Price lists allowed on all American watches. Two thousand second-hand gold and silver watches, &c., for sale at half the usual prices. J. C. BARTLETT, 305 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FRAME HOUSE IN SOUTH Division, to move. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate ...

WANTED—A CHICAGO PARTY TO ADVANCE supplies to a man wishing to engage in delivering on the beach of Big Bay du Noquet, the coming winter, any quantity of cedar posts and poles, where he owns a large tract of cedar land but has not the means to cut the timber at present. Good city reference given, and security if necessary. Address CEDAR, in care of W. J. QUAN & CO., River-st.

WANTED—THE FEMALE HELP OF THIS CITY to go to WEBSTER BROTHERS large assortment of velvet and felt hats, selling at 50, 60, and 75 cents, at 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—500 SERVANT GIRLS TO BUY OUR superior trimmed hats and bonnets, at $4, $5, and $6 each. Cheaper than any in the city, at 270 and 272 Wabash-av. WEBSTER BROTHERS.

WANTED—I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM Colorado, where I left your Chicago friends, who went with me, in the peaceful enjoyment of good homes of their own selections, that wont burn up, and the healthiest ... no insurance policies. If you want a home with us help you to get it. Office of the Southwestern Colony, 259 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, Gen'l Sup't.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A PARTY FROM Canada, a stock of boots and shoes; also a stock of dry goods, worth from $5,000 to $50,000. Address O 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store, counters, scales, etc. Apply at 65 Blue Island-av.

WILLIAM W. SHERMAN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 36 Metropolitan Block, Randolph-st., corner LaSalle, Chicago, Ill. Accounts adjusted, opened, and closed. Single entry accounts changed to double entry, and instruction given in the method of conducting them. Miscellaneous writing neatly and promptly done.

WE HEREBY CAUTION ALL PERSONS AGAINST transacting any business whatever, on our account with one J. H. Tomlinson, claiming to be of the firm of Tomlinson & Stanton, of New Orleans. NONOTUCK SILK CO., 81 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, INcumbrances assumed.
No. 1. A fruit farm of 250 acres near Cobden, Union County, Ill.; 9,000 apple trees, 15,000 peach trees, etc.; fine improvements; net proceeds $7,000 in 1871; climate healthy and delightful.
No. 2. $50,000 stock in one of the best railroads in Illinois as first payment on city or suburban property.
No. 3. A No. 1 farm of 400 acres, brick house, etc., between Elgin and Dundee.
H. C. MOREY, Real Estate Office, 77 Clark-st, basement Superior Block.

TO EXCHANGE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st., 3 houses and lots on Madison-av., Hyde Park, within 4 blocks of station and 3 blocks of dummy. Will exchange for good suburban lots or good improved farms within 100 miles of city.

TO EXCHANGE—A 90-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, splendid land, within 2½ miles of a good market, 100 miles from Chicago, title perfect. Would exchange for dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware, coffins, or cash. Those only who mean business need address M, Box 477, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CHEAP LOTS FOR board and lodging, or rent of furnished rooms. Address F 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND A BUGGY, TOgether or separate, and pay in our goods—the Blees Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Sewing Machine; in reputation and in fact, they have no superior for family or manufacturing purposes. J. H. LEBOW & CO., 97 Twenty-second-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON 30, 60, 90 DAYS TO 1 year's time. Short time paper bought. RICE & CO., 41 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSES, ON LEASED lots, furniture, and other collaterals. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

WANTED—$12,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 8 PER cent; $100 commission, on 640 acres of improved land. Address N 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$3,000, FOR USE OF which board and room at a first-class hotel will be given; security given for the money. Address M 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, SECURED by four times the amount in Cook County real estate. Inquire at the office of Chicago Union, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 267 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NEW SINGER SEWing machines for household furniture. J. N. WILKINS, City Agent, 25 South Desplaines-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—24 BEDS AND BEDDING, 60 CHAIRS, 2 dining-room tables, 8 small tables, 2 stoves, carpets, all cooking utensils, washstands, basins, crockery, 100 glasses, and everything necessary for a boardinghouse; 2 ice-boxes, 1 counter, all complete in the saloon; all is to be off the premises in five days from date; the premises are to rent; 20 rooms. 19 Charles-place, near Fifth-av. and Harrison-st., South Side.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and general household goods, or merchandise of any kind, will do well to apply to J. H. FIKE & CO., General Auctioneers, office 131 West Lake-st., and 55 South Carpenter.

WANTED—ABOUT $300 OF NEW FURNITURE. Will pay in new buggy, either with or without top, or in good suburban lots at low prices. Apply to J S E, 312 Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

ANYBODY KNOWING ABOUT ROBERT NEWSham would oblige Thomas Newsham, his brother, by giving information at Mrs. RATHBONE'S, 122 West Ewing-st.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. HOLMES, FORMERLY employed at 267 Michigan-av, call at 790 Wabash-av, immediately.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., FRONTing Douglas Park, 25x140 to 16 ft. alley.
10 lots on Chicago-av., near car shop, 50x125, 1-5 cash, balance in 5 years.
10 lots 50x128 on Humboldt boulevard and Armitage-av., supplied with Artesian well.
5 lots 50x212, Humboldt boulevard and Fullerton-av., choice corner.
6 lots on Fullerton-av., near Milwaukee-av., $600, worth $800.
12 lots fronting Humboldt Park, near North-av.
14 lots on Diversy and Milwaukee-avs., 25x125; will take $225 if sold at once.
7 lots in Peck's Addition, Block 6, Section 32, 25x125; $150 each if taken soon.
A number of best lots on Irving Park Boulevard.
20 lots on Fifty-third and Wallace-st. only $425; ¼ cash.
A number of choice lots on Adams-st., Monroe-st., and Warren-ava.
12 lots east and west fronts on Wabash-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., at low figures.
10 acres fronting Humboldt boulevard, close to Fullerton-av.
5 acres on Diversy-av., near Milwaukee-av., choice for subdivision.
5 acres on Milwaukee-av., at station of Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.
Also a large number of first-class residences, principally on West Side.
Other property in all parts of the city. Many fine bargains to show customers. Horses ready to show property. Call on LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY G. DE LOYNES & SON, 385 WAbash-av.:

SOUTH SIDE.

Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st., 30 ft, $325 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Forty-eighth-st., e f, 50 ft, $80 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 75x191 ft, $300 per foot.
South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 78x115 ft, $125 per foot.
Third-av., near Polk-st., e f, 50x110 ft, $260 per foot.
Third-av., near Polk-st., w f, 25x100 ft, $210 per foot.

FOR SALE—CONFIDENTIALLY, FOUR CHOICE residences; all in fashionable localities; prices, $9,000, $10,000, $30,000, and $50,000. Agents need not apply. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE, well located, just the place for private hotel. Terms reasonable. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4-5-ACRE BLOCKS, SOUTHEAST CORner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. Very easy terms and low price. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—71X150 FEET ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., near Gardner House. Alley on three sides. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF Forty-fifth-st., between Vincennes-av. and Charles-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS NEAR Humboldt Park; easy terms. Lot on California-av., near Douglas Park; cheap. J. D. WALLACE, Room 2, 89 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—COTTAGE AND lot at 148 North Curtis-st.; $2,500; only one-third cash. IRA BROWN & R. COMMONS, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 1½ STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, water, and lot 32x125, northeast corner of Jackson and California; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—NEW COTTAGE, partly finished, 20x42 feet, intended for 6 rooms, bay windows, etc., with lot, at 153 North Oakley-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COTTAGES, 5 ROOMS, on West Side, $4,500; will sell either; lot 50x120. M. VAN ALLEN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTYsixth-st., near Clark, 8 rooms and closets, $3,000, $800 cash, balance annual payments.
House and lot 50x165, near horse and steam cars on Lake-av., Oakland, $10,000, on very easy terms.
House and lot 100x135, on Hyde Park-av., near Fifty-first-st., only $5,000.
Two houses at Hyde Park and one at Oakland to rent, furnished. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONT ON ADAMS-ST., running through to Quincy-st., and near Market-st., below the market price, one-quarter cash, and balance on five years' time, secured by mortgage, at 8 per cent interest. J. MASON PARKER, No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TERMS EASY—50 FEET ON Wabash-av., near Douglas-place; 72 feet on Wabash-av., southwest corner Thirty-eighth-st.; house and lot, 1396 Wabash-av. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 NEW 2-STORY frame houses of 8 rooms each on Union-av., within two blocks of horse-cars. Will sell on monthly payments. F. B. HAMILTON, owner, Room 27, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25X150, ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Oak, at a great bargain, if taken at once. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—56 FEET ON DEARBORN, CORNER of Chestnut; the finest location on the street. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON WASHINGTON, EAST of Western-av. This must be sold, and is a good speculation. Also, 40 feet on Fulton, east of Ashland-av. Owner wants to sell to-day, and will make a great sacrifice. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW HOUSE AND LARGE lot corner of Jackson and California-av. Inquire on premises 1081 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 16 rooms and corner lot worth $... ... take ... farm. ... Fifth-st. and Evans-av.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON MITCHELL-ST., NEAR Ashland-av. These lots will be sold at a reduced price. H. F. COY & CO., 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50X160, EAST FRONT, ON PRAIRIE-av., north of Forty-seventh-st. 33x160, on Prairie-av., near Forty-fourth. This is the cheapest property offered in that locality. H. F. COY & CO., 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—ON WEST Madison-st., two blocks west of Union Park, south front; large dwelling house, 25 rooms, all modern improvements, in first-class condition, large lot; 37½ feet front; lease runs to 1st May, 1888, at only $150 per annum, not 2 per cent on present value of the ground; no revaluation; will be sold at a great bargain; furnished throughout, or otherwise, as owner wishes to engage in business. A small cottage and lot would be taken in part payment; must have $3,000 cash. Anyone having the money and wanting to purchase can call on owner, 666 ... Possession given at any time.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE, Egan-av., between Lake and Ellis-avs, south front; alley on side and rear; $8,500. Must be sold. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BOSTON FIRE price, 66x125 ft, corner lot, burnt district; 75 ft near Douglas-place. WOLFE & INGHAM, 8 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED ON Burnside and Arnold-sts., and on Wentworth and Shurtleff-avs. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, No. 1038 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply at Barber Shop, southeast corner of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—TWO ACRES at Washington Heights, near depot; offered upon liberal terms. Also, 75 feet upon Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. House and lot upon West Jackson-st., near Morgan-st., cheap. I have numerous calls for residence property in all parts of the city. Owners will consult their interests by giving me a call. Loans negotiated upon real estate security in sums from $5,000 upwards, at current rates. F. H. LONG, 138 and 140 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—5 ACRES CORNER of Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st. This choice property can be retailed at a large profit. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OR EXCHANGE FOR A West Side city residence my very choice home in Wheaton, near the College; large grounds, evergreens, fine orchard, with all kinds of fruit, good wells, etc. GEO. P. KIMBALL, northeast corner Clinton and Washington-sts., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—300 CHOICE building lots in Hill & Fake's Addition, only two (2) blocks from the new depot. Dummy trains run on Rock Island Railroad at hours to suit merchants and mechanics. Streets are all graded and sidewalks are to be made immediately, leading from the depot to the property. Size of lots 25x125 feet. Price $200 each, payable $40 cash and $40 per year. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK—SOUTH ENGLEwood. Must be sold. A bargain. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., 165 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—$700—CASH—$50 PER month without interest. Go where you will, you cannot find an equal to the elegant house and corner-lot close to station, school and fine improvements, which we offer this week at $3,100. Don't buy without seeing it,—only 30 minutes' ride in warm cars; the iron-horse is always reliable. A few choice lots left; $350 each. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines. Only $10 cash and $5 monthly until paid for. Six lots left at Evanston at $200, on same terms. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS AT Washington Heights, $100 to $175 each; $5 monthly till paid for. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 237 ACRES, living water, plenty of fruit, good buildings. 112 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS WELL LOcated in the South Division; also acre property. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 388 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house in South Division, south to Thirtieth-st., not to exceed $10,000. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance $100 per month, with interest. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $800, which will be cash. Address CONN, 575 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—ENCUMBERED CITY TO EXCHANGE for outside property that will realize a fortune, or will take $25,000 to $30,000 city and pay difference. Call and examine. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner of Madison.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A WELL SELECTED, NEARLY NEW law library. About 90 volumes. Address R. T. PETTENGILL, Room 17, Boone Block.

FOR SALE—SIX YOUNG POPLAR TREES. Inquire at 177 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD TICKET to Denver. Inquire at 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—A DIEBOLD & KIENZLE SAFE, 28X38 inside, nearly new. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 281 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

BANJO LESSONS GIVEN BY FRANK HOWARD at No. 8 Taylor-st., South Side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts.—A pleasant front parlor, well furnished; also a suite of two or three rooms on first floor, furnished or unfurnished with board.

15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR a few more boarders. Table boarders wanted. First-class board $5 per week.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—EXCELLENT table board $5 per week; also rooms with board.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant room and board. Day boarders accommodated. Terms moderate.

66 PARK-AV.—GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT front room.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—3 DElightful unfurnished rooms, front parlor, with sitting and bedrooms in rear, rented together or separately, with first-class table board; fine chance for family of four, or two young married couples; accommodations for one young gent; terms reasonable.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN and one young lady can be accommodated with good board. Terms reasonable.

188 WEST JACKSON, NEAR HALSTED-ST.—ONE large and one small room, well furnished. Bath and gas.

195 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily would board and lodge 4 ladies or gentlemen in one room at $5 apiece a week; also 5 lodgers at $1.50 per week apiece.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, suitable for two, to rent, with board; house has all modern improvements.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE, well furnished rooms, suitable for a married couple; the other for three or four single gentlemen, with board. Those wishing a comfortable home will not be disappointed.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with board.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOM TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with board in private family; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM, with board, suitable for gent and wife or two single gentlemen.

245 WEST POLK-ST., NEAR HALSTED.—Wanted—Boarders—A few young men can be accommodated with good rooms and board.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—3 DESIRABLE single rooms, or 2 rooms en suite, with board, for families, or gentlemen who wish first-class accommodations.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two persons with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations for a few day boarders; references.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms suitable for two gentlemen and wives, furnished or unfurnished.

681 WEST LAKE-ST.—6 OR 8 YOUNG MEN IN private German family.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE TO rent with board in a beautifully furnished house six squares west of Union Park, suitable for a family of 3 or 4 adults; no small children taken. Breakfast 7:30; dinner 6. Unexceptionable location. Call at Room 14, 165 East Washington-st. References.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room for two gentlemen; single room for one gentleman. Day-boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board; with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

50 LAKE-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASant front and back rooms, with or without board, in private family; every modern convenience, gas, hot and cold water, and good large closets, heated by furnace; convenient to business, being only 3 houses from Van Buren Depot, where the Hyde Park trains stop. Terms moderate; day boarding. Barn accommodations.

499 BURNSIDE (DEARBORN)-ST., NEAR TWENtieth—Pleasantly furnished room, with good board, suitable for a single or married person. Prices very reasonable, and everything first-class and desirable.

529 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, A large front room furnished.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms in private house; also rooms for two gentlemen; first-class table. References required.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, COMFORTABLY furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board. Only those wanting first-class accommodations need apply.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, handsomely furnished, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife. Private family.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. References required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD—CAN accommodate two table boarders.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN private family where there are young people. Can furnish best of references. North or West Side preferred. Address V 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY A SINGLE gentleman in a quiet house; terms moderate. References ...

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, OCCUPIED during the day, on South Side, between Harmon-court and Sixteenth-st. Address BOARD, 100 Sixteenth-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CANDY STORE AND OYSTER SALOON, 397 State-st., for sale. Apply on the premises.

A GOOD PAYING CIGAR STAND FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 371 State-st.

A SMALL NEWS DEPOT, DOING A THRIVING business, to be sold at once. Address P 91, Tribune Branch office.

A MERCHANT-TAILOR'S SHOP, DOING FIRST-class business, will be sold very cheap. E. LESKIE, 223 South Clark-st.

A RARE CHANCE—$600 CASH WILL BUY A bakery and confectionery, now doing a splendid business, situated on West Madison-st., near Union Park. For full particulars, apply to, or address for three days, D. J. CALLAHAN, 445 West Indiana-st.

A GRAIN ELEVATOR, OF ABOUT 9,000 BUSHels capacity, at a good grain point on the Air-Line Division of C. & N. W. R. R., for sale. Will be sold on easy terms. Possession given immediately. For full particulars call upon or address MUSICK & GROSS, Room 25, 164 and 166 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD JEWELRY STORE, WELL STOCKED and doing good business, well fitted up, will be sold at a bargain. Address JEWELER, P. O. Box 255, Paxton, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE, AT 170 East Adams-st., in good running order, with a good run of custom of from 100 to 150 per day. The proprietor being out of health wishes a change of climate.

A GOOD-PAYING SALOON AND CONCERT hall for sale, at 61 East Kinzie-st.

BOOK STORE AND NEWS DEPOT, IN A CITY of 5,000 inhabitants, for sale. Only one in the place. Reasons, ill health. Inquire of the Western News Company.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, WELL LOCATED and doing a good business, for sale; small amount required. B. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 127 West Washington-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSINESS; satisfactory reasons given for selling; address W 10, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD location, and good reason given for selling out. Inquire at 159 East Kinzie-st.

NEWS DEPOT, CIGAR, STATIONERY, AND notion store, for sale, 92 South Halsted-st. Apply at 119 West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE BEST BILLIARD AND BAR-ROOMS in the city for sale. If you wish to engage in the business, you can't do better. For particulars, call on TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE AT WHEATON, Ill., worth $3,000, to exchange for real estate and $500 cash. Call on or address Dr. A. H. HIATE, 125 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF cigar store and news depot; 154 Blue Island-av.; reason for selling, going to leave the city.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST in the city; a decided bargain offered for three days on account of other business. D. OLMSTEAD, 81 Exchange Building.

$200 WILL BUY A SALOON DOING A GOOD business, including stock, fixtures, lease, and license, to be sold to-morrow. Apply at No. 6 West Lake-st.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST IN a light and permanent cash business, paying from $15 to $30 per day. None but those who have the ready money and mean business need apply. G. HALL, 35 West Washington-st.

$500 CASH IN HAND, WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half-interest in a well-established cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 38.

$900 IN CASH WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST in a good established cash business, where the profits are large, and the right man can make money with very little trouble. For particulars apply to W. CALVERT, 487 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SIX SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS, as good as new, cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

FINE SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES, VERY cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE 6-HORSE POWER, ONE 10-HORSE POWER portable engines, only been in use six months, very cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NICE GRAY MARE, 6 YEARS old, gentle, sound in every way; good for buggy, express, or grocery wagon. J. W. HEDENBERG, 28 South Canal-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, 7 YEARS OLD. Weight, 960 lbs; 15½ hands; in good condition; fully recovered from a mild attack. Can be seen at No. 137 Park-av. WM. H. WARRINGTON, Cashier, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL GOOD business horses, all right for work. Will exchange two or three for coal, castings, lumber, groceries, flour, feed, or carpenter work; also, open and top buggy cheap. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons; also one second-hand express wagon, at 259 South Canal-st.

STEAMED FOOD FOR HORSES—I CAN TAKE A few more horses for the winter; storage for carriages. W. LELAND, Hinsdale Court; office, 203 Seventeenth-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,087.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

No. 128 Sheffield-av., 9 rooms, $50 per month.
18 Vernon-av., new two-story and basement marble front; 11 rooms and bath room.
4 Cottage-place, 10 rooms.
Furnished cottage, Forty-third-st., 8 rooms.
345 Calumet-av., 8 rooms.
Cottage on Thirty-second-st., 6 rooms.
Furnished house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 10 rooms.

WEST DIVISION.

182 Rebecca-st., 8 rooms.
664 West Monroe-st., 10 rooms; $90.
Three new houses on York-st., 9 rooms each.
264 West Van Buren-st.
843 West Washington-st., 8 rooms.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 5 ROOMS. 346 WEST Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 971 WABASH-AV., FOR A term of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, NO. 511 CARroll-st., near Ashland-av., furnished complete. All modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT OAK PARK, A VERY DEsirable two-story house, with barn and large yard. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED BRICK house, octagon front, 10 good rooms, first-class locality; $100 per month; Harrison-st. and Centre-av. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—THAT NICE FAMILY RESIDENCE NO. 964 Michigan-av., with all modern improvements, containing 15 rooms and attic. Apply to A. GILLESPIE, 116 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE containing 10 rooms, within one block of street cars. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 800 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED STONE FRONT, TWO-story and basement house, all the improvements, to gentleman and wife with no small children, and undoubted reference, who will board owner and family of four in part payment of rent. Address for interview, Y 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 23 WALNUT-ST., FURnished, $50 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS, ALL in good repair, on Peoria-st., near Van Buren. N. F. MERRILL & CO., Room 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements; neighborhood first-class; possession immediately; rent low, and furniture for sale, or will rent furnished. No. 322 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT — A 2-STORY DWELLING WITH 11 rooms, closets, and pantries; water on both floors; situated at 855 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES, well located; call at once. Also a marble front on Vernon-av., unfurnished. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., Republic Life Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, 8 ROOMS, 6 closets, pantry, bath-room, hall, good well and cistern water, three blocks from depot and two from dummy; possession given the 20th November, rent $50 per month. See or address me at office, 151 Monroe-st. JOHN I. BENNETT.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE-av, marble houses; stores and houses Wentworth-av; a large brick house at Highwood. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED FLAT OF 5 rooms on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st. Will sell lease and furniture cheap. Everything complete for housekeeping. An opportunity for parties tired of boarding. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT 148 ABERDEEN-ST., A COTTAGE; rent $35 per month. Apply at 304 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 456 WEST INdiana-st. W. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—2 LARGE ROOMS IN THE SECOND story at 45 South Green-st. For terms, call at 618 Monroe-st., W. D. BABBITT.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with gas and fire, in a private family. Call at 66 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANTRY, water, one block from two lines street cars; half block from omnibus line, West Side. No. 14 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PANTRY and closets, suitable for housekeeping, in good location on West Side, half block from street cars. Call early at 269 Forquer-st.

TO RENT—53 PECK-COURT, A LARGE FRONT room, first floor, if wanted a hall bedroom also. Inquire 455 Wabash-av., piano store.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Desplaines, suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 119 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED, UNFURNISHED, second story front room, with bath-room and closet (brick building), at 85 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS—OVER 284 AND 286 WEST Madison-st., suitable for offices or sleeping-rooms. Apply to A. H. CARTWRIGHT, 284 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM (furnished) at 645 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 777 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED BY THE day or month; house first-class. Apply at 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FLOOR, 8 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, for housekeeping, to responsible party, until May, or longer. Call at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—8 LARGE ROOMS, WITH CLOSET, water, gas, bath-room, and all improvements. This is one of the best locations on West Madison-st. Cheap rent, and furniture for sale. Address V 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, to 1 or 2 gentlemen. 50 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—200 WEST MADISON-ST., FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen. Inquire between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., and after 7 p. m., fourth floor.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, 1284 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO A GENtleman, at 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITES, FURnished and unfurnished, with gas, and heated by steam. Also steam elevator. Everything new and neat, with or without board, in the Republic Life Insurance Building, LaSalle-st., near Madison, South Side. Inquire of B. J. DOWNEY, on the premises.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ON CORNER WELLS AND HINSDALE-sts, 2 splendid stores, 2 basements, and second and third floors, containing 25 rooms, beside closets, pantries, and bathrooms, suitable for a first-class boardinghouse, or for families. Apply to ADAMS & MURRAY, 183 West Madison-st., or at Hatch House.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 3-story and basement marble front house on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.
No. 484 Hubbard-st., near Ashland-av., 6 rooms; $30.
Store and lofts on Lake-st., near Fifth-av.
Basement, 47x80, 97 South Desplaines-st., and rooms in second story of same building.
A large list of offices for rent on Clark-st., near the Court House.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third, fourth, and a portion of the second floors of store 243 and 245 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, first floor.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM ELEVATOR—THREE stories of Nos. 61 and 63 South Water-st., 34x135, together with large office, 40x24, with vaults and door complete. Suitable for any wholesale business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 103 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, No. 367 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOTEL ON WEST LAKE-st., corner of Union, containing 30 rooms, furnished complete. House doing a good business. Furniture and lease for sale. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOTEL—NO. 18 EAST KINZIE-ST. FOR a term of years. Apply to RUNYAN, AVERY, LOOMIS & COMSTOCK, 143 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for twenty horses, at 245 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, AT REASONABLE terms. Apply at Room 32, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 285 CLARK-ST., BETWEEN Harrison and Van Buren, rent $35. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORES, 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS, and basement, on State-st., near Madison-st.; cheap. WHITE & HEAD, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE AND 3 ROOMS, ONLY $15 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE HALSTED, NEAR Jackson, $35 per month; good for millinery or dressmaking; another for $30. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR 6 months or longer, in good locality; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address, with full particulars and location, D. F. KENLY, 278 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT TO RENT A COTtage of 5 rooms, and barn, for 3 or 6 months. Location must be east of Robey-st. and south of Kinzie. Address, for 3 days, W. M—Y, 113 North Ada-st., stating location and rent.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—in a private family. South Side preferred. Address R. K. S., 148 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 8 rooms, near street cars, West or South Side. Address, with particulars, to G 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN good location, by man and wife. To pay rent in board. First-class references. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE AND pleasantly located residence, on the South Side, for private family; must have modern improvements and possession given at once. Address H, P. O. Box 309.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED room, with fire and light, within three blocks of 74 West Lake-st. Address 74 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE A SPLENDID cook, and a first-class laundress. I will take, until May 1 (with the privilege of taking three or four first-class boarders) a good house, well furnished, and board the owner's family for rent or part rent. Address, with name and location, B 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS for housekeeping by a gentleman and wife, no children. Address Mrs. BROWN, 484 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR GOOD RESPONSIBLE tenants, houses, cottages and rooms, in all parts of the city. Please leave description of same at my office. C. A. DEMENT, 148 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM OF 240 ACRES, HALF IMproved, and half timber, 1½ miles from Willow Springs Station—12 miles from city. J. SOUERBRY, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN, BY A LEADing silk, dress, and fancy goods house in New York. Parties who can control a good trade will receive excellent encouragement; also a salesman specially for the German trade. Address in confidence, J H R, Box 3243, New York City Post Office.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by travelling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c., Box 1499, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN INSURANCE office—one who writes a good hand and can furnish references. Apply to JAMES E. FLOYD, 168 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PRESCRIPTION DRUGgist, who speaks German, and can take charge of store. Apply at 264 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN THE HARDware business. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 88 Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 18 OR 20 YEARS, in an insurance office. One experienced in the business, and a good penman. None other need answer. Address S 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, ONE acquainted with the hardware trade preferred. Address Z 57, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESman, at J. A. KING & CO., 658 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—MAN COOK FOR HOTEL 100 MILES south, in Central Illinois. Apply to SHAW, 232 West Madison-st., from 9 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—A TINNER, STEADY WORK. APPLY at 1314 State-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—STAIRBUILDERS—RAIL HANDS AND men to put up work. Inquire at 833 State-st., or HAMLIN & FREER'S building, on Randolph-st., between State and Dearborn.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST, WHO CAN work at lathe and vise. 75 North May-st.

WANTED—A PRINTER, FOR COMPOSITION AND press-work, on a Gordon; wages $10 to $12. 134 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—GOOD TINNERS. APPLY AT 179 AND 181 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCROLL-SAWYER. Apply at 25 and 27 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FROM 15 TO 20 YEARS old, to mount chromos. Permanent employment. O. D. ORVIS & CO., 747 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—3 OR 4 GOOD JOINers. Apply at southwest corner Michigan-av. and South Water-st., in basement.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RAILROAD news agents, first-class trains, commissions will average $20 and $25 per week. Address or call on General News Agent, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO CANvass Family Bibles, Life of Christ and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. Good inducements to right men. No capital, but reference required. Apply to KELLY & HOWISON, 255 South Clark-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 259 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A LIVE, PUSHING MAN WHO knows how to get orders for advertising, can get a specialty for the New Year by which he can realize large sums during the next six weeks. Only successful men who mean business need apply to ADVERTISING, 58 Maiden-Lane, New York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR—A practical printer, or one well acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at 183 West Washington-st. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED—CARRIERS—I WANT THE NAMES of two or three young men (not boys) to take charge of Tribune routes; must come well recommended, and give good security. M. C. EAMES, City Circulator.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD SALESMEN, TO SELL a superior broom, for which a good salary will be paid. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 25 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY—AGENTS TO call on us at 280 South Water-st., Room 13, immediately. Light work and good certain profits.

WANTED—NEWS AGENTS TO RUN ON ILLINOIS Central R. R., Iowa Division. None but first-class need apply. Good inducements, good sales, good commission, etc. Address General News Agency, I. C. R. R., Dubuque, Iowa, Box 1583.

WANTED—1 PRESS BOY OVER 16 AT DANIELS BROS., 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE BELL BOYS, ONE HOTEL porter, white, they must understand their business and come well recommended. ANDERSON'S European Hotel, 143 and 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; $2.25 per day; board $3.50 per week; 50 for Chicago & Pacific Railroad; 125 saw-mill hands; 20 corn-huskers, at 26 West Madison-st., or 15 South Canal, over Tribune office. SHAW, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—3,000 LABORERS FOR CAIRO & FULton Railroad, and levee work South; wages $2.25 per day, and $40 to $50 per month and board. Also, 25 farm hands, 20 saw-mill men, and men near the city. Free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., Agents, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 MEN TO LEAVE THIS EVENING for Michigan, to work on railroad. Work all winter, at $2.50 per day; board, $4 per week. Free fare to work and back. Bring your baggage, and go before it is too late. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE BOY, IN RESTaurant 830 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—200 MEN TO-DAY, TO GO TO MEnomonee, Wis., to work on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per day. Fare free to the work and back. Cheap tickets for the South. Also 2 farm hands. Apply to the Company's head office, 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR C. & N. W. R. R. wages $2.50 to $3 per day. Apply at 20 North Canal and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MEN FOR OFFICE BUSINESS IN ALL large towns, (carpenters preferred), profits $10 to $20 daily. SWIFT & CO., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—5 SALESMEN; CITY TRADE; GOOD pay. Business Agency, 183 East Washington-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN AND WOMEN FOR the city, and one for every town in the Union, for an easy business that will pay $240 in 30 days on $5 to $8 capital to start with. Samples free and steady employment. Will pay expenses to city and return if we cannot show three times the profit of any other business extant. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WHO WANT good homes, in a healthy and prosperous country, and who want to embrace our liberal terms, by which a part of your money is paid here, and the rest in work after you are in the colony, will do well to call in this week, as we purpose changing our plans. We want 100 men this week to go out. They can get immediate work at $35 per month driving teams, or $1.75 per day shovelling; in each case your board is furnished. Office, 259 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent of Southwestern Colony of Colorado.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ADVERTISEMENT CANvassers. Terms fair and liberal. Apply at Room 61, Exchange Building, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; 50 saw mill and pinery hands; fare and board furnished to the work; 25 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—5 FARM HANDS; also sawmill, pinery, railroad, and other help. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT GOOD BOYS, ACquainted with the business portion of the city. Apply at Room 35 Central Block, corner of Washington and Market-sts.

WANTED—TWO MEN, AT 22 NORTH CLINTON-st. W. SPRINGER.

WANTED—ACTIVE, HONEST, AND TEMPERATE men, successful as solicitors, on a good and new advertising medium, immediately. J. T. HAIR, 48 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A FINE BARITONE VOICE WITH high register, for solo song in church. Address, with name and reference, CHOIR, Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK to make money. Call at 169 West Madison-st.; open day and evening. PHILLIPS & CO.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, THREE BARN MEN to take care of horses, at bus barn, on Twelfth-st. 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON MICHIGANav. between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to MRS. M. G. LINN, 454 Michigan-av.

LOST—OCT. 28, A LARGE DOG, CROSS BETWEEN Newfoundland and Shepherd; answers to the name of Ben. $10 will be paid for the return of said dog, or $5 for information where he may be found, to 23 Rucker-st.

LOST—A MEDIUM SIZED BLACK DOG, WITH brass collar and dog-tax tag No. 148. Any one returning to 66 Vincennes-av. will receive suitable reward.

LOST—TWO BOYS, ITALIAN, NAMED MIKE CORrien and Alix Prigacotti; were travelling playing violin on Michigan Central Railroad; have not been heard from in two weeks. Any information can be left at No. 390 West DeKoven-st., and reward of $10 and expenses will be given.

LOST—BY A LABORING MAN, ON MONDAY, Nov. 11, a pocketbook containing about $62.60 and a receipt for money paid. The loser is a poor man and partially blind. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of money, by JOHN WELSH, at Dr. J. B. Walker's office, 200 West Madison-st.

STRAYED—TWO COWS, ON SUNDAY, NOV. 10, one white, with brown spots around her neck, and the other red, with white spots on both sides of her tail, from 9 Catherine-st., between Canal-st. and Stewart-av. Any one returning them will be well rewarded. TIMOTHY LARKIN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM DR. CLARK'S farm in Town of Jefferson, one dark bay mare, short mane, and without shoes. The finder, by returning same to above farm or to E. L. HENDERSON'S coal yard, 148 South Market-st., will be suitably rewarded.

PICKED UP—A BAY MARE 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old. Information given by the foreman at HAAS & POWELL'S barn, 27 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—SILVER WATCH FREE—$20 a day made by travelling men, and $8 to $12 a day by men and women in the city and country with our Silver Needles and Golden Caskets. Call and see, or send for free sample. A. RAY, 35 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 22 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD IRONER and washer, in a small family; German preferred. 886 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR light housework; no washing or cooking; in a family of three. Inquire 676 Fulton-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF SEVEN a woman to wash and iron. Apply at 307 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a family of four persons; must be a good washer and ironer; good wages given; also a neat little girl, about 12 to 15 years old, to look after two little girls. Call at 1126 Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and especially cooking in a family of three; cottage house; wages $4. 502 Washington-st., corner of Leavitt.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO COLORADO TO do general housework; fair wages and all expenses paid. Apply at 135 South Peoria-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR SCANDInavian girl to do general housework in a small family. A neat, honest, and handy girl will find a permanent place. Call at 1455 Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, NORWEGIAN OR Swede preferred. Apply at 82 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family. Apply at 44 South May.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, ironer; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 17 St. John-place, near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, cook, wash and iron; family small. Apply at 227 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at 923 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 762 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COOK, AND TWO GIRLS TO DO housework, immediately, at 819 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GIRL 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS nurse for two children; must have references. 1297 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan to do general housework in a family of three. Apply, with references, at 467 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of baby and do light chamber work. Call at 397 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress, at 754 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOKS FOR PRIVATE families at Lake View and Riverside; also girls for city. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family; must be a good cook. Inquire at 88 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, AT 343 WEST Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO UP STAIRS work and wait on table; also one to wash dishes and help in the kitchen. Apply 681 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, AT 214 WEST Washington-st.; references required.

WANTED—LAUNDRY GIRLS, WASHERS AND ironers at ANDERSON'S European Hotel, 143 and 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING, 2 good German and Scandinavian cooks, 4 good strong girls that are willing to do general housework, 1 good laundry girl to go to Central Illinois; and every one that wants good help to call at Excelsior Employment Office, 97 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS OPERators to work on ladies' underwear. None but those who have experience need apply. No. 85 Harrison-st., between Clark and State.

WANTED — A FEW FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKers, 497 Wabash-av. Also two apprentices, one German and one Swede, to learn the business.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES, AND ONE FOR each town. Steady business, and $12 a week on $5 to $12 capital. One lady made $8 in one day; another $12. Samples to country free. Call or send to CHAPPELL & CO., Room 17, No. 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG LADY OF prepossessing appearance, between the ages of 12 and 16, to travel with an Exhibition. Address, with photograph (photograph returned), B 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GOOD SHIRT IRONERS; STEADY work. Apply at laundry, 796 West Madison-st., near Robey, this morning.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook at Revere House, 46, 48, and 50 North Halsted-st. Apply soon.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; can give security, if required, and Chicago reference that cannot fail in being satisfactory. Address G 11, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF business experience, in firm where talent and industry will be appreciated. Address T 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GERmans, speaking English and French fluently, as clerk; best references. Address W, 137 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, cashier, entry clerk, or general clerk, in a wholesale house. Would travel for a good selling article. Address F, Box 780, Racine, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man, of steady habits, as shipping clerk in a wholesale house (grocery preferred). Can furnish good city reference. Address V 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale grocery trade in Michigan. Address G. C. RICE, Muskegon Chronicle, Muskegon, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR clerk, by an experienced young man, well acquainted in the city; best of references. Address F 34, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter, with a first-class merchant tailor. Apply at 55 State-st., 4th floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WATCHMAker. Good references can be given. Address R 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, TO RUN A stationary engine; references given. Address N 43, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE TEAM, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is used to handling lumber and driving for a planing mill; can give the best of references. Address, for two days, V 38, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, TO TAKE care of a building. References given. Address D 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO is able to play the first violin, in an orchestra, or to play in a saloon; also, thorough teaching on the violin is given on easy terms. Address L 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SOLICIT ADVERTISing for some leading weekly or daily paper, thoroughly understands his business. Address M 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WILLing to make himself generally useful. Address J. SPARROW, 155 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ONE PASTRY COOK; also, first-class girls for families, hotels, and restaurants. 129 West Madison-st., MRS. HAMILTON'S.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS COOK; no washing. Apply at 288 North Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl. Apply at 77 Canalport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL (GERman) in an American family to do second work or chambermaid. Call at 175 Eighteenth-st., corner of Butterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and ironing. Call at 24 Alexander-st., up-stairs, two blocks south of Twenty-second-st. and Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A PRIvate family, to do general housework. Please call No. 29 Kansas-st., near Throop.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, in a private family, to do general housework. Apply at No. 285 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND BOARDing houses in want of help can find excellent girls, of all nationalities, at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 343 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO FIRST-CLASS cooks; also waiters and chambermaids and one porter or janitor. 10 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook or laundress in a private family. Best of reference given. Apply at 259 May-st., near Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, lately arrived from Sweden, in an American family, to do general housework. Address No. 143 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK, or take care of children. Address No. 10 Trustee-st., between Hubbard and Kinzie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIvate family, to do second work; perfectly understands her business. Call two days, at 44 Ray-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL wants a situation for general housework in small family. Apply at 258 Michigan-av., from 10 to 12 a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. Apply at 165 Nineteenth-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a private family. References given. Apply at 250 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron, in a private family where two girls are kept. Call at 413 Third-av., in dressmaker's shop. References if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 COOKS, 2 SWEDES, and 2 girls together. Call at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family, or no objection to doing second work in private boarding-house. Call at 66 Butterfield corner Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work and help take care of children; steady, and good city references. Call at 160 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK IN private family or boarding-house. Address D 22, Tribune Branch office, for 2 days.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to work out by the day; can be seen at 424 West Madison-st.; best of reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING IN A store or plain sewing at home. Call at 260 Maxwell-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, IN a respectable family, to teach the French language for her board. A good home is wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as nurse. Apply at 1266 State-st., up stairs.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

(Continued from First Page.)

fire are stuck full of little signs telling where the late proprietor expects to reopen, or when he means to return, but nobody can get at these signs without a pass, for the ruins are most carefully guarded.

The telegraph of the Western Union Company contained, at 10 o'clock last night, above 1,500 commercial messages, and press matter was positively refused. By the time I reached the city, it would have delighted the spirit of Father Morse to have seen the battalion of telegraph operators crowded there, collected from all parts of the Eastern country, and the multitudes below seeking to enter the fire district, where the telegraph office stands, to beg a message through. Fifty-five wires reached New York, and all their united capacity is as strained as can be. The extraordinary speed attained on the Sabbath day over the railroads, usually clear at that time, is also to be noted. Fire engines were run through from New York to Boston in six hours, over 234 miles of road, and from Worcester to Boston in about one mile a minute.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—This is the second day after the fire, and everything looks to the future, and is confident. The immediate destruction of the wholesale portion of the town has been to throw the lines of the promenade and communicaton further west, and the great promenade is no longer Washington street, but Tremont street, which is crowded like the Strand, or Cheapside, of London. All day to-day, United States powder from the forts in the harbor has been used to blow up the perpendicular parts of the ruins, and gangs of firemen have been pulling down walls with hooks and battering-rams. Hence the ruins have lost their picturesqueness, and the stores are in the great part opened through the waste, while most of the engines are withdrawn, there being little fire left to put out, except amongst the coal piles along the wharves, and in the sunken cellars. The fire authorities observe to-day that brick, and even wood, when thoroughly wet, turn the flame better than the granite buildings, which cast off the water from their glistening surfaces, and swell and even fracture with fire.

There is severe criticism all over the city upon the subject of high structures and Mansard roofs. It is certain that the height of the buildings here permitted the fire to burn with impunity above the reach of water streams. But the height of Boston business houses was a consequence of narrow streets, and the expensiveness of ground. It is a question between the appearance and firmness of the Mansard roof. They have been built in Boston as in Chicago, with tinder wood, pine lumber, and a thin shell of slate or shingle; but the Mansard roof of the new Post Office, constructed of a light iron skeleton, stands erect as ever.

The *Post* to-day preaches a sermon on the superficial make of the Mansard roofs, but the *Advertiser* calls for a new topography less unique and serpentine, but with wider streets, according to the spirit of Mr. Gray, a local authority, who says, "'Tis your lines of streets, now that the opportunity offers, and if the streets need widening, take the land." In the burnt district of Boston, unlike that of Chicago, every street preserves its proveable boundaries, and all the records are preserved. A stranger readily notices here the ease with which the Boston public spirit surrenders the local control of the city, while it stiffly sticks out for little old affections and shrines. The labyrinthine character of the town is little declaimed against, while United States Marines are permitted to take the place of police or militia. As I walked through the burnt district, last night, a soldier stopped my companion, who was an editor of a Boston paper. He looked at the passes by the Chief of the Police, and refused them. Nothing, he said, would do but a military pass, and he added, "I wouldn't pass you if you was Grant." Boston is now virtually under martial law, by consent of its own authorities. But a good many of the soldiers are drunk.

There is no want in this city to speak about. Two families only had applied up to last night for shelter, and it seems probable that the great reserve capital of the city and the thrift and foresight of its people, besides the comprehensiveness of the regular charities, will meet all demands. The loss of gas in part of the town makes some gloom, and this is said to be the case for the first time since 1828. Gas is now entering the general receiver, and is expected to make the town cheerful to-night.

The town is full of collegiate-looking military, which learns to ride around the Governor on Harvard's Commencement Day; and the circle of half a mile or less between the Revere and the Tremont Hotels is beset with the same dense promenade of smokers and cyprians, while the drums and the parades come and go. Horses are now plentiful. The part of the town where the fire occurred is mainly down-hill, in a sort of bummers' parquet or pit, and thence by night the traveller on the higher terrace can see the rich and illusioning glare of the light from the ruins rise up to put in dumb relief more pictures of fire columns and ruined walls than were to be met with in Chicago. Looking in upon the crater of the late Sabbath day volcano, one can see that a very extraordinary fire has laid low much of an extensive city; but it no more damaged the daily regime of the town than if a purse pocket had been cut from a man, and he, confounded at his loss, had stopped to take a drink and see himself described within the newspapers. The tenderloin has been amputated out of Boston, but all the best of the steak is here, and nobody knows the difference but the moneyed epicure.

Fifty thousand dollars will clear the loss on Mullett's new Post Office. The most inefficient establishments around Boston appear to have been the railways. They refused Sunday trains at any price, and the crowds of anxious people in the towns outlying Boston were denied access to their property by the prudery of these corporations. A large sum was offered in New York by the newspaper and insurance companies for a train to Boston, but denied.

The theatres prepared to show last night, but the dim gas and self-respect caused postponement until to-night.

That incendiaries have endeavorrd here as in Chicago to start other fires is not to be disputed. Arrests were made yesterday of several people caught in the act of firing stables and factories, and in one case they were abetted by a crowd of women and girls. Some of the soldiers, too, quartered in the Old South Church, that most cherished institution in Boston, struck its venerable bell this morning, and paterfamilias howls at the mischief and irreverence.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The streets are now perfectly quiet. Two hundred and fifty mounted soldiery patrol the streets, and no one, unless under official authority from the Commandant, is permitted to pass the lines of the infantry.

One man, who attempted to enter a store on Winter street, and who refused to leave after been repeatedly ordered away, attempted to run, and was shot by one of the guards and quite severely wounded.

The arrangements for squelching the fire are now nearly perfect, unless some villainy or some change in the weather occurs to cause another outbreak in some unexpected quarter.

It is probable there will be no more serious damage to life or property. At points where persons are known to have been buried the ruins are being cooled with water, preparatory to digging out the corpses of the victims. On the south side of Washington street, where the spread of the fire has been most dreaded, hose are extended in readiness for an emergency.

Three men were buried in the ruins of a falling wall on Washington street, leaving their heads visible. A few of the crowd attempted to rescue them, but were unsuccessful, and in a few minutes the remaining portion of the wall fell and buried them out of sight.

Immense piles of coal at Russia wharf, about 500 tons, are still on fire, and will probably burn several days.

The city authorities have granted to the dry goods merchants the privilege of using the Common as a repository for such of their property as is saved, and to erect shanties and other structures for temporary use.

It is rumored that last night a man attempted to set fire to the gas-house near the Charlestown bridge. He was seized by the infuriated crowd, and unceremoniously hanged to a lamp-post.

Six men were arrested this morning, in the north part of the city, a mile or two from the burned district, having been caught in the act of firing buildings.

The military are still on duty. Ten thousand working girls are said to be thrown out of employment by the fire, and their needs are urgent.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The work of opening passages through the streets of the burnt district was renewed with vigor to-day, at least one thousand laborers being engaged. Nearly all the fire engines have been withdrawn, except those employed in cooling the ruins beneath which safes are buried, which are being dug out all over the regions swept by the flames. The safes of the Home Insurance Company, and the heirs of the Simmons estate have been opened and contents found in good condition. Exploring parties are at work in various localities, clearing away the ruins and searching for the bodies of missing firemen.

The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 are looking for the body of their Assistant Foreman, who disappeared on Sunday morning, and a gang of firemen are also at work among the ruins of Week & Potter's store, in search of the bodies of men supposed to be there.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A considerable quantity of rain fell last night and to-day. The night passed quietly. The theatres are all closed. Strong military patrols were continued to-day. Fears are entertained that six persons lost their lives by the falling walls of Weeks & Potter's drug store on Sunday morning, four of them being firemen. Assistant Firemen William Ferry and D. Cochrane, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, are believed to be two of the number, as they have been missing since. Search will be made for the bodies to-day.

The fact that incendiaries are about is manifested by an attempt made last night to fire the stable of North & Foster, on Dudley street, Boston Highlands. The slabs were torn off the rear of the stable, and hay stuffed between them and the ceiling, and set on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it made much headway, and was extinguished. Another incendiary fire in the rear of the dwelling-house, No. 27 Conant street, was also put out with little damage.

Last evening several men and boys were discovered piling wood against a wooden dwelling house on Prince street, and they had kindled a fire when the police arrived. Several of the ruffians were arrested. Two-thirds of the ringleaders escaped, but they are well known to the police.

INSURANCE AND BUSINESS GENERALLY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The effects of the fire upon Boston business may be to obliterate the hitherto slow but well-known steady removal of the large jobbing houses to New York. Much of this has been done in the past ten years, and only reasons of local patriotism will detain the very largest firms of the kind in Boston, for every large house here may be said to have an agency in New York. There is no talk at present of this kind of change of base, but visitors and others here freely allude to it.

The wool stock destroyed in Boston, the *Advertiser* estimates at $4,500,000. Of the jobbing house, only one escaped, caped, and the dry goods interest is that which is most threatened with paralysis. The boot and shoe and leather stock was not inordinately large, and not above one-half the amount of stock at the time of the market season, but this interest has experienced a set back, which is already the subject of such radical propositions as for the city to issue $20,000,000 of bonds, and to build a temporary market-house for the leather people on the water lands in the rear of the city. The first great cry is for warerooms, and the merchants look covetously upon the walls of the new Post Office building, and desire to fill it with merchandise.

Of the banking capital of Boston, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, with whom I came on from Washington, says that only the surplus at most is lost, and he does not believe that the loss will be above one-half this surplus, or $5,000,000. The National banking capital of Boston was $45,000,000, and the surplus was $10,000,000. Chicago, at the time of her great fire, had only $10,000,000 of National bank capital, but had $23,000,000 in loans and discounts. In short, Boston was an enormous faction of what is called the National Bank Ring, and it is as full of National Banks, of which seven were burned last Sunday, namely, the Shawmut, Mount Vernon, Hide and Leather, Freeman's National, Revere, Everett, and North American. The President of one of these banks to-day told Mr. Knox that he would not pay $10,000 to be insured for the losses of his bank, and gave as an instance of the reliability of his customers, that one man came to him Monday, and said, "I have lost my building and $50,000 worth of stock in it, but I want no favor, and am $300,000 ahead on the new." "Can you pay in deposits?" asked the President. "Yes, in deposits," said the merchant.

The President of the Mount Vernon bank came into town on Sunday, opened its safe, and took out his personal papers. He then locked the safe, and the fire consumed the building, but on opening the safe yesterday everything was found perfect.

The insurance companies of Boston are generally cleaned out. The President of the Elliott Insurance Company says that his losses are a million and a half, and his capital and surplus seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company will pay fifty cents on the dollar and reorganize, and every stockholder yet seen renews his subscription to the new incorporation. Of pluck and good nature here, there are plenty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The news from abroad has strengthened the confidence of the people, who already nearly feel secure in their home incorporations, and there is a reactionary feeling against the wild schemes of legislative relief. The Boston *Herald*, which is the least known outside, the widest circulated, and the least sophomoric, and really the best of the Boston newspapers, comes out stiffly this (Tuesday) afternoon against any expansion of the currency, any sort of monetary relief from the Treasury, and any issue of city bonds to aid in rebuilding; and it also thinks that the Boston Common should not have been granted to the business people for temporary edifices, but that these should have been put up on the Back Bay lands. The *Herald* points to the fact that the whole destruction is only equal to one year's increase of Boston's wealth, which amounted at the last assessment to above seventy millions. In twelve months, an expansion of the currency, it shows, would increase the price of merchandise and the cost of rebuilding, while for the city to issue twenty millions of relief bonds would be to ask merely for three millions a month, which is no more than private capitalists will supply by the ordinary business inducements. This kind of advice shows that the business men have to be ever on the lookout for the politicians, who use general calamities to intrude their rapacious and artificial prospects of protection upon society. All through this crisis in Boston, the example of Chicago is steadily referred to. It is daily said by the oldest headed merchants here, that Chicago had twice the loss of Boston, with two-thirds less wealth, and yet the rate of money lent upon real estate mortgages is now less in Chicago than before. Nevertheless, the two fires, taken together, will probably discourage inordinate speculation on city real estate to the prejudice of country borrowers, and they will also teach the Savings Banks of New England the lesson that it is not always more secure to lend money on city buildings at cheap rates, than on farms at better rates.

Companies foreign to Massachusetts, were permitted to insure buildings in Boston, and their aggregate capital is above $90,000,000. Several of the home insurance companies in Boston, as the Shoe & Leather, Tremont, and Howard, will pay only twenty-five cents on the dollar. Others, like the Washington and Manufacturer's will pay 95 cents. The average will be 60 cents on the dollar. The Insurance Companies want to preserve their charters. The Chairman of the Board of Assessors appears to-day with an estimate of the total loss which he puts down at $85,000,000, counting the loss of all buildings a little above $15,000,000, and for personal property 40,000,000, which he admits to be an over estimate. He then adds $12,000,000 for consignments, which is conjecture; $6,000,000 as the assumed value of the effects of non-residents, and $10,000,000 for supposed excess of stocks at this season of the year. All the above loss falls on property in Ward 5, of Boston, and besides there are four millions and a half in Ward 4. This computation does not allow for buildings yet standing in Ward 5,—which are all computed by the Assessor as lost. Seventy-five millions will be a liberal estimate for the entire damage wrought by the fire.

To-day 1,000 men have been at work opening the streets, as they have before all through the burnt district, and Washington Broad, Summer, Federal, Lincoln, Kingston, Oliver, and Milk are nearly entirely opened.

Several of the banks resolved to-day to loan money at once and help business out. The rich are the lucky dogs of this life. A. T. Stewart, of New York, came out of the fire with a small loss of $200,000. Andrew, Jordan, Marsh & Co, although repeatedly reported as burnt out, stand on end with a whole million of goods removed to a neighboring club-house, and a Jewish synagogue, and their store unburnt. They considerately gave $10,000 to the firemen who helped them over the coals.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A composed view of the probable results of the Boston conflagration has been taken here to-day, and nearly all signs of impending panic have disappeared. The most trustworthy estimates of the loss do not exceed $80,000,000 or $90,000,000. The total insurance is reckoned at $40,000,000, three-fourths of which is counted on as good. The dead loss to Boston is computed at about $50,000,000, falling on a class of wealthy men who are perfectly able to repair their disaster. The loss of merchandise is believed to have been greatly exaggerated, as the fall trade was nearly over. The shoe and leather stocks were at their lowest point, and it is not believed here that the loss in this department will exceed $10,000,000.

Leading wool merchants in New York say the loss of wool in Boston can hardly be over 1,500,000 pounds. Less than 1,000 bales of cotton were consumed.

The freight trains and regular steamers hence to Boston, to-day, were heavily laden with goods ordered by the indomitable merchants of that city. The Boston clothiers are here laying in winter stock, which will be manufactured as usual in the provincial New England towns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *World* says: "The great losses in leather and wool in the Boston fire will affect the industries of which they are the raw materials but very slightly. The derangement will be but very temporary. Few of our wool or leather merchants are directly affected by the destruction of our sister city, and most of those that are will be abundantly able to meet their losses."

The *Daily Bulletin* says of the wool market that dealers who have recently sold heavily to Boston merchants, but the wool is still greatly held here, or is in transit, thus escaping destruction. Only a small amount of Boston paper, on account of wool transactions, is held here, and no fears are entertained that any other delay than an extension of time will be necessary on the maturity of the bills. A partial suspension of the wool trade for weeks is expected until the insurance balances are perfected.

New York houses are seriously affected. The actual sufferers will be the public at large, as all kinds of woollen goods, it is expected, will be advanced from 30 to 40 per cent.

In the dry goods trade, the *Bulletin* also says there is much confusion and uncertainty, owing to the absence of letters from Boston, but no great uneasiness is manifested. In the hide and leather trade there is an entire absence of panicky feeling. In the boot and shoe trade no crisis is anticipated. The sentiment is that all the Boston dealers are in good standing, and only may need an extension of time. Boston buyers, who appeared here yesterday, were cheerfully given the usual credit

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The insurance in London companies upon property in the burnt district of Boston is $2,500,000. A commission is to be sent to Boston by the London companies to investigate the original cause of the conflagration, as a subject of general importance to insurance interests.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A despatch from one of the leading Boston underwriters states the salvage will average 8 to 15 per cent.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—There is no feeling of despondency in Boston, but a disposition is everywhere manifested by our business men to meet their reverses manfully, and conquer them. At a meeting of the Shoe and Leather Association to-day, John Cummings President, a Committee was appointed to secure from the City Government for them property now vacant of buildings, on which to erect warehouses and resume business.

It is understood that Postmaster Burt is endeavoring to make some arrangement with the Trustees of the Old South Church, to allow it to be temporarily used as a Post Office, until the new office on Devonshire street is completed.

Many large dry goods houses burned out have already opened in new quarters.

The insurance companies, at a meeting to-day, appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor and request him to call an extra session of the Legislature, with the view of preserving their charters and keeping the insurance business at home.

A meeting of the citizens of Boston at Tremont Temple is called for noon to-morrow.

A table relative to insurance gives the number of companies doing business in Boston at 95, which includes twenty companies admitted since the publication of the report of the Insurance Commissioner. The total amount of the capital of the companies is $33,025,000. The companies having a small amount at risk and last admitted will pay the amount of their policies in full.

The Boston companies will pay from 20 to 100 per cent, or an average of 50 per cent of the amount of their risks.

The following list, obtained from other sources, gives the approximate figures of the amount at risk by the companies named:

North American, Philadelphia	$1,200,000
Royal, London	1,330,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	450,000
Home, New York	750,000
Continental, New York	600,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	500,000
State, Pennsylvania	275,000
American, Philadelphia	500,000
Black River, Watertown, N. Y.	87,000
Niagara, New York	32,000
Germania, New York	400,000
Republic, New York	200,000
People's, Worcester	700,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—There were two applications, to-day, for the appointment of a Receiver of the International Insurance Company, one by the stockholders and another by the Directors. Both were granted, and Jarvis Slade was appointed on behalf of the stockholders, and John Cameron on behalf of the Directors. The latter justified his bonds, $100,000, and now has possession of the Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Spectator* furnishes the following list of losses of the Massachusetts insurance companies:

American, Boston	$1,000,000
Bay City, Worcester	200,000
Boston, suspended	1,500,000
Boylston, Boston, suspended	800,000
City, Boston, suspended	1,200,000
Equitable, Provincetown, suspended	......
Exchange, Boston, suspended	250,000
Faneuil Hall, Boston, suspended	......
Firemen's, Boston	50,000
First National, Worcester, suspended	2,500,000
Gloucester, suspended	......
Howard, Boston, suspended	......
Lawrence, Boston, suspended	1,800,000
Merchants', Boston, suspended	2,000,000
National, Boston, suspended	......
Neptune, Boston, suspended	1,000,000
People's, Worcester	500,000
Prescott, Boston, suspended	......
Shoe and Leather Dealers', Boston, suspended	......
Springfield	250,000
Suffolk, Boston, suspended	1,000,000
Washington, Boston	1,000,000
Dorchester Mutual	140,000
Mechanics' Mutual	1,300,000
Massachusetts Mutual	1,200,000
Merchants and Farmers'	300,000
Quincy Mutual	400,000
Union Mutual	120,000

The Standard Insurance Company, of this city, which was reported suspended, is perfectly solvent, having assets after paying all the Boston losses of $270,000, and continues business as usual.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Although the insurance failures in this city are not numerous, excitement was apparent to-day among various companies. The Standard, whose Boston losses have been over $300,000, had a meeting. A unanimous vote was passed to make up all impairments and to continue business. Their position is as follows: Gross assets, $429,692; Boston losses, $329,644; fund necessary to effect reinsurance, $70,000; to be made up, $169,952. The amount to be made up was at once subscribed. The Hanover stands thus: Gross assets, $950,000; Boston losses, $250,000; reinsurance fund, $40,000. The paid-up and authorized capital is $40,000, but the needed $100,000 to keep up their line of security unbroken has been given into the Treasury. The Corn Exchange have gross assets, $270,000; Boston losses, $100,000; reinsurance, $60,000; surplus for stockholders, $110,000. The stockholders and Directors, at the meeting held this afternoon, subscribed the full amount of the Boston loss, and the Company continues. The reported suspension of the Relief Company is untrue. The losses, if total, are only $30,000, while the net assets are $290,000. A report that the Market had failed appeared in an evening paper, but is not credited.

The loss of foreign companies as reported by cable is regarded as too low. It is believed here that the English companies lose nearly five million. Since the Chicago fire, many New York companies have reinsured in English companies having no agencies here, the business having in some cases been done through bankers. A private despatch from a leading Boston underwriter, says the salvages of the Boston companies will average from 8 to 15 per cent.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A preliminary meeting of insurance adjusters of the leading American and English insurance companies, was held at the Revere House this evening. The meeting was organized by the choice of Bassett, of the Ætna of Hartford, Chairman, and H. E. Bowers, of the North British, Secretary. Thirty-six companies were represented. No definite action was taken. It was proposed to appoint committees to settle all the various classes of risks. The meeting adjourned, subject the call of the Chairman.

At the meeting of the Governor and Executive this afternoon the Legislature was ordered to meet next Tuesday.

AID AND SYMPATHY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of citizens to-day, called by the Mayor, to take action in aid of the sufferers by the Boston fire, a committee was appointed to ascertain in what manner such aid could be most effectively rendered, and to collect, if needed, such material assistance as necessary. Resolutions were adopted expressing profound sympathy with the people of Boston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Brooklyn Aldermen have voted to render to Boston such material aid as may be in the power of Brooklyn to bestow, and appointed a committee to act upon the matter.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—All the London morning papers comment on the Boston fire, and express sympathy for the sufferers. They attribute the calamity to the bad management of the Fire Department, the police, and the principal authorities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The City Government and Board of Trade of Newark, N. J., offer material aid to Boston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The following telegram was forwarded to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

To General B. F. Butler and Thomas Russell, Collector, Boston:

The President authorizes me to say that every possible means of relief and aid will be afforded to the citizens of Boston by the Government, and should circumstances appear to demand action by Congress, such action will be recommended by him.

[Signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Yesterday's Relief Committee met this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, and adjourned to await further information from Boston.

A telegram from the President of the San Antonia (Texas) Board of Trade was received, asking for particulars of the Boston fire.

Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday telegraphed to the Mayor of Boston:

Wm. Gaston:
All New York is in sympathy with you. What can we do for you?

And to-day he received the following reply:

Thanks for your sympathy and kind offer of assistance. The fire is over now, and fully under control. But few dwelling houses were burned. A meeting of the Relief Committee will be held this morning, and as soon as the extent of our calamity is ascertained, we will communicate with you and inform you of our needs.

[Signed] WM. GASTON, Mayor.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of citizens and Committees to-day, Wm. Gray, Chairman, read, with great emotion, a despatch from Wirt Dexter, Chairman of the Relief Association of Chicago, stating that that body had appropriated $100,000 for the relief of Boston, and extending its deepest sympathy, in remembrance of favors tendered to Chicago in its calamity. [Prolonged applause].

Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, telegraphed that the Relief Committee of that city were on their way to Boston.

Governor Perham, of Maine, was present, and tendered the sympathy of that State, with offers of aid from its citizens.

Numerous other cheering reports were made. Naylor & Co., of Liverpool, sent in a check for $5,000 through their Boston house.

Jordan, Marsh & Co. donated $10,000 through Chief Damrell for the benefit of the firemen.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Standard* says: "The Boston fire is a scandal to civilization, and shows a most inefficient city government." It compares the small London Fire Brigade and the narrow, crooked streets and alleys of this city, where fires seldom get beyond the building in which they originate, to the thousands of undisciplined firemen, huge granite structures, and open places in Boston. There, it says, the best portion of the city was destroyed for want of good management to prevent the progress of the flames, which were finally stopped by the use of gunpowder, and this wretched business was because it was intrusted to volunteer citizens, when it should have been delegated to skilled operators appointed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The general impression among our citizens seems to be that had the Boston Fire Department not been delayed in reaching the locality of the fire by lack of horses, the calamity would have been averted.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It is inferred from the cable quotations that there was a more confident feeling in London to-day. Consols and American securities were higher, and nothing is said about a further increase of the bank rate of discount.

Wall street has been much quieter than yesterday. The general recovery, whether temporary or not, from yesterday's shock is chiefly due to assurances that the Treasury would relieve the markets in case of need.

The money market was more stringent than yesterday, the bottom rate on call loans being 7 per cent gold, and loans being made at 1-16 of 1 per cent per day. Mercantile paper was nominal. The specie shipments to-morrow and Thursday will, it is estimated, amount to about $3,000,000, which will improve the London market. It this gold, however, comes out of our banks, the money stringency will be increased. There is still a drain of legal tenders, and the supply of National Bank notes is being nearly exhausted to the South and West for cotton and pork, and the latter's demand is likely to increase as the weather gets cooler. Until the amount of the specie shipment can be determined, and until the Boston banks have demonstrated their ability to meet the extraordinary demands of their customers, and in the absence of any action on the part of the Treasury, prudence dictates caution in making money engagements.

Private despatches from London report money plentiful at about 8 per cent, the Bank of England minimum discount rate remaining at 7 per cent.

GOLD.

opened lower and dull, but advanced to 113¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market was firm and higher, but inactive as compared with yesterday. The best figures of the day were made at the close.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour was very dull and heavy, with larger offerings of low and medium grades; fairly grades dull and tame; No. 2 and superfine more plenty and heavy. At the close, the market was freely active at a concession. To sell large lines, lower prices would have to be accepted for most grades. In wheat, there was but little doing. Liverpool advices were unfavorable. The market closes irregular; common spring easier and quiet; good salable and firmer; winter in fair demand; good steady. Pork was very quiet, and for the most part nominal at about $15.75 for mess in a wholesale way. Cut meats were generally quiet and rather weak. Sales of 33 tierces pickled bellies at 8½c; 4,000 lbs do at 8¼c for 10 lbs average; 10,000 lbs pickled bellies, light, in bulk, at 8½c, and 40 boxes at 8⅝c. Bacon in fair demand, with sales of 75 boxes long clear on the spot at 8⅝@8¾c, and 750 boxes long clear for the last of November and the first week in December at 8½c. Lard rather easier, with a moderate business in Western, but city is very quiet, and is quoted at 8⅝@8½c.

THE PORK CORNER IN CHICAGO.

The pork corner in Chicago has paralyzed the pork trade in New York, no speculation in that article existing here since its inception. All dealings are for future. The stock in hand here is 19,000 barrels, against 47,000 Nov. 1 last year. Pork needed for consumption is brought in small lots of about 100 barrels, rating at about $16. The corner caught a number of New York dealers short in October to the extent of 5,000 barrels. All shorts are now covered. David Dows & Co., of this city, are reputed to be the correspondents of the cornering firm in Chicago, and hold nearly all the 19,000 barrels on hand. There is no excitement among New York dealers over this corner. Speculators are looking entirely to the future, and expecting a hog crop of 6,000,000. January mess is selling to some extent at $14.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Caucus of the Republicans in the Indiana Legislature.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—The Republican members of the Senate and House at their caucuses to-night resolved to meet in joint caucus to-morrow night and nominate a candidate for United States Senator. This is of course a mere form, as there is no organized opposition to Morton. The Democrats and Liberals will leave no effort untried to secure Morton's defeat. Yet that event is scarcely to be hoped for, as there are too few Republican members whose opposition to him is so deeply grounded that they will be willing to incur the displeasure of their constituents by slaughtering the man who stands credited with organizing the Republican victory in Indiana. No one is yet mentioned as his competitor on that side. There are some among the opposition, however, who maintain that an unobjectionable Republican could be run in by a little stratagem, and the name of General Browne has been mentioned in this connection. General Browne is, however, too young a man to take any such risks in this affair. Failure would be his political death-warrant, and he is too ambitious to risk almost certain defeat in so desperate a game. There is some speculation as to the object of the Democrats and Liberals in adjourning their caucuses without making nomination to-night, and there are hints of a combinations. Such a project, however, seems altogether infeasible, and, from present appearances, the officers nominated by the Republican caucuses to-night will be elected to-morrow by the full party vote.

FOREIGN.

Narrow Escape of the Helvetia from Shipwreck.

New Political Combinations in the French Assembly.

The Prussian Diet in Session.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The opening lecture of the season before the Royal Geographical Society was delivered last night by Sir Henry Rawlinson, President of the Society. Alluding to the finding of Dr. Livingstone by Stanley, he declared that the journey of the latter into the interior of Africa was a most important event, and Stanley deserved a medal from the Society for the accomplishment of his great undertaking.

The foreign Governments, which were requested by Great Britain to co-operate in a movement now being made in this country for the suppression of the East African slave trade, have sent replies, expressing their sympathy with the cause, but declining to unite in the active measures contemplated by England.

The steamship Helvetia, which sailed from New York, Oct. 23, for London, encountered severe weather when nearing the English coast. On Friday last, while off Portland, her machinery broke. She succeeded, however, in reaching the vicinity of the Isle of Wight, when she became unmanageable, and drifted rapidly towards the French coast. As Cherbourg came in sight, the anxiety of the officers became very great. They were unable to regain control over the steamer's movements, and were in danger of being driven on shore. When within ten miles of Cherbourg they threw up rockets, and made other signals of distress, but they were not noticed on the shore. Fortunately the wind changed, and the steamer began to run before it, down the channel. The steamer Ethel came to her assistance, and, while trying to give her a tow, ran into a boat which had been launched by the Helvetia. The boat was crushed to pieces, one man killed and two injured. The Helvetia finally turned into Falmouth, arriving there to-day.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The session of the Prussian Diet, which was prorogued at the close of October, was reopened at noon to-day. The Emperor was not present, but the speech from the throne was read by a Cabinet Minister. It is brief and to the purpose. A reduction of income tax is promised. The relations of State to religious societies are alluded to as a subject for legislation. The Country Reform bill will again be submitted, slightly amended. The necessity and expediency of the measure are demonstrated. The speech concludes with the declaration that the Government is firmly resolved to carry out its intention of improving the local administration of the kingdom, and will avail itself of all constitutional means at its disposal to effect the object.

The Upper House subsequently proceeded to choose a President, and elected Baron Stolber, a friend of the Government. Only six votes were cast against him.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The National Assembly to-day re-elected M. Grivy, President, by a vote of 462 yeas to 43 nays.

General Chaunzy has resigned the Chairmanship of the Left Centre, on account of his military duties.

A new political combination in the Assembly is rumored. The Left Centre is reported to be medtating a rupture with the extreme Left, and a fusion with the Right Centre.

The American fleet will winter in the Mediterranean. The flagship and a corvette will remain at Marseilles, and the other vessels of the fleet at Toulon and Ville Franche.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Imperial Foreign Office is about to conclude treaties of commerce with the three principal States of Central Asia, viz.: Khokan, Bakhara, and Kashgar.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* (official) says the present relations between Russia and Khiva cannot be maintained, and declares that the safety of the Russian border depends upon our relations with Khiva.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Nov. 12.—The election for Grand Council took place last Sunday. The action of the Government in removing M. Mermillod from his Bishopric, forbidding him to exercise his episcopal functions within the diocese, was made a test question. The Government was sustained by a vote of 8,900 against 1,500.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Bands of Carlists have appeared in the Province of Biscay, and are committing depredations.

The Minister of the Colonies will soon introduce in the Cortes a bill authorizing the enforcement of the Spanish penal code in Cuba and Porto Rico.

CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A despatch from Hong Kong says the telegraph cable between that city and Shanghai has ceased to work. Cause of the interruption unknown.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Nov. 12.—The horse disease continues to spread, and the livery stables are now closed to the public.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The epizootic is still on the increase here. The Seventh, John, Third, and Fourth street lines of cars are all off. The Pendleton, Covington, and Vine street cars are running, but with reduced forces. The number of drays is much reduced. A few hack horses are yet seen, but in main they have been withdrawn. Transfer and beer wagons are being hauled by oxen.

Yesterday the Council requested the Board of Supervisors of the Fire Department to place the Department upon an efficient basis, and last night the Board resolved that each Captain of the fire companies be instructed to organize, under the direction of the Engineer Department, a company of fifty to a hundred men to draw the apparatus to and from fires, the men to be paid for their services.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The horse disease in this and adjoining counties is wide-spread, and many horses are dying. Lung fever follows the disease in many instances.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—According to the report of the Board of Public Health, the death from the horse epidemic have averaged about thirty per day. These deaths are attributable to premature exposure and overwork.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The horse disease is abating here.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Many horses are dying here of the prevailing disease.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 12.—The horse epidemic is spreading rapidly here.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—The epizooic which appeared in the city some weeks since, in such a mild form, is now raging in all quarters, and its damaging effects on trade are now to be seen on the streets. Many draft horses have been taken off entirely, and in some instances where no substitutes could be obtained, goods were transported in hand-carts or allowed to accumulate in the warehouse. A large number of our merchants and transit companies have been fortunate enough to obtain oxen as substitutes for their sick horses. Among the ox turnouts are numerous cases in which the animals and arrangements in the harness and wagons were fantastically decorated with gilding and different colored ribbons. The livery stables, with one or two exceptions, have all got the disease. The hack stands already begin to assume a deserted appearance, and hack hire has been advanced to double the ordinary prices. It is estimated that 1,500 horses have been attacked in the last twenty-four hours. The horse-cars have stopped running, and the people living on the line are already feeling inconvenienced. The deaths reported so far do not exceed two or three.

A Murderer Convicted.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—In the Wayne Circuit Court, to-day, William Smith was found guilty of the murder of Dennison Miller, of Greenfield. The crime was committed one year ago, and Smith voluntarily confessed to its commission. At the time of his confession he was in jail for some trifling offence.

A Philadelphia Tammany.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The investigation into the charges of corruption and bribery in the City Councils commenced to-day, and, so far, the testimony shows an amount of venality rivalling that exposed in New York last year. The testimony of a reliable witness, fully corroborated, shows there was a wood paving "ring" designed to swindle the city; that a large sum of money was raised for the purpose of bribing members of the Councils to vote for the wood pavement on Broad street; that the affair was concocted and carried on in the office of one member of the Council, and that when a member threatened to go back on the whole concern, threats were made to kill him. The testimony, so far as taken, implicates many outsiders. It is believed that those who are exposing the affair do so at the risk of their lives. Some of those implicated in it are also implicated in the rooks, Mara, and Dougherty affair.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The political gossip of most interest here just at present relates to the United States Senatorships. Secretary Boutwell's friends do not deny that he is an aspirant to the vacancy from Massachusetts, occasioned by the election of Henry Wilson to the Vice Presidency. The Henry Clews clique of financiers in Wall street, however, are putting forth their strongest remonstrances against Boutwell leaving the Treasury Department. So far as Massachusetts is concerned, Boutwell's most formidable competitor is Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the present Congress. The latter has the recommendation that he comes from the Western part of the State, a section which has not had a Senator in Congress for thirty years. Besides the territorial recommendations, Ben Butler favors Dawes' candidacy on the ground that, if he supports the Western part of the State in its Senatorial aspirations that section will give his Gubernatorial ambition a lift next year.

Second to this fight in importance, is the Senatorial situation in New York. Conkling's principal and most formidable competitor is ex-Senator and Governor Morgan, who acted as Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee during the Presidential campaign just closed.

In pure gratitude for services rendered, it is asserted that the President will reward Morgan to any reasonable extent in his power. Morgan's ambition is said to lie in the direction of the Treasury Department. Morgan's withdrawal from the New York Senatorial fight will, therefore, largely depend upon Boutwell's resignation from the Cabinet, which in turn is contingent upon the Secretary's chances to succeed Wilson.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, who has now been here for several days, is quite confident of his own re-election. Ex-Provisional Governor Parsons is his most formal competitor. A letter was received here to-day from a prominent Democratic member of the Legislature-elect, which indicates that the Democrats will support Spencer in preference to Parsons.

To the Associated Press.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUDGET.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the receipts of the Bureau for the present fiscal year at $105,000,000, or $30,000,000 less than last year. So far as the Bureau is aware, both the tobacco and spirit interests are satisfied with the late law of Congress, and, therefore, there is no reason to believe that any modification of it will be recommended, unless in a manner of administration and reorganization of districts, in order to render the system more compact and to reduce the expenses.

HOW THE VISIT WAS MADE.

As explanatory of the recent diplomatic call on President Grant, to congratulate him on his re-election, it can be truthfully stated that the Ministers from Spain and Belgium last week severally received telegrams from their respective Governments, instructing them so to act. This was the origin of an arrangement among the foreign Ministers now here to call in a body at the Executive Mansion. Secretary Fish, at the time of the arrangement, was absent, and heard of it only on his return to this city. What he did on that occasion was at their own request, and therefore contrary to the statements in newspapers. No annoyance was caused by him to the senior diplomats in consequence of the alleged disagreeable position, in which they had been placed, by paying the courtesy of congratulation in advance of the declaration of the Electoral College.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Bristow, Solicitor General, is now in Kentucky. He will probably forward his resignation this week, when his successor, already selected by the President, will be announced.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

[illegible] from Minnesota, saying that the work on the Northern Pacific Railroad has virtually been abandoned; that the contractors had left, and that the laborers and teams had returned from the end of the track at Rose Lake, Dakota, thus leaving 300 miles of the road to the Missouri River unfinished.

JARNDYCE VS. JARNDYCE.

One of the most singular illustrations of the law's delay was shown in a case argued before the United States Supreme Court to-day. The origin of the suit was a dispute as to the ownership of a large tract of land in Maryland and turned upon the legitimacy of some children. One of the children, as soon as he became of age, sued for the land which had belonged to his deceased father. The case was once before argued in the Supreme Court, and the decision of the lower court reversed. The interesting point is that the case has been so long before the various courts that the young man bringing it, as also his mother and the defendant, has each died, and also all the lawyers on both sides. The case was before the Supreme Court about fifteen years ago.

PERSONAL.

Judge Mercer, recently elected Judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, arrived here this morning. He will resign his position as Congressman of the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania on the first day of the approaching session of Congress, and immediately thereafter assume the duties of his new office. His Congressional term expires on the 4th of next March, and it is doubtful if any nomination will be made to elect his successor for so short a term, although there are some three or four candidates in the field should it be decided to have the Thirteenth District represented during that period. It is stated that the Representative-elect to the Forty-third Congress stands the best chance of any of his competitors.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

The report to Congress of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show that the total receipts from spirits during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $49,475,516, as against $46,281,848 for the year before; from tobacco this year, $33,736,171, as against $33,578,907 of last year; from all malt liquors, $8,258,408, as against $7,159,740 last year; income tax, $14,436,862, as against $18,375,388 last year. Of the amount received from spirits, etc., New York paid as follows: spirits, this year, $4,471,355, last year, $4,082,656, tobacco, this year, $8,915,236, last year, $8,604,829; beer, etc., this year, $2,839,993; last year, $2,639,186. Ohio, on spirits this year, $10,412,350; last year, $9,946,291; tobacco, this year, $2,710,095; last year, $2,542,999; beer, this year, $747,157; last year, $679,688. Illinois, on spirits this year, $12,431,430; last year, $10,666,828; tobacco, this year, $1,994,051; last year, $2,294,145; beer, this year, $5,140,190; last year, $4,083,603. Missouri, on spirits this year, $1,756,150; last year, $1,044,575; tobacco, this year, $1,981,694; last year, $2,196,971; beer, this year, $377,709; last year, $332,288. Kentucky, on spirits this year, $3,769,073; last year, $4,079,252; tobacco, this year, $1,494,881; last year, $1,488,252; beer, this year, $104,096; last year, $89,133.

AVOIDING OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Postmaster General Creswell will remain in Elkton, Ind., until his annual report is finished. He has taken a force of clerks and a load of records with him. He says he is so bored with office-seekers and other callers, that he could not prepare his report in Washington.

CABINET MEETING.

At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, all the members were present, except Belknap and Delano.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Appleton Oaksmith, who was taken to Fort Warren in 1861, it being alleged that, as a ship agent in New York he had aided in fitting out vessels engaged in the slave-trade. From the Fort he was transferred to the Boston jail, and, while legal proceedings were pending, escaped, and ever since has been a fugitive. About a year ago a paper was signed by a large number of gentlemen, asking the President to pardon him, accompanied by documents tending to show his innocence of the charge.

SETTLED.

The long-pending contest over the composition of the Brooklyn Board of Examining Surgeons has reached a conclusion by the action of the Commissioner of Pensions, who, to-day, reorganized the entire Board, so as to make its membership as follows: Drs. William McCallam and J. W. Leighton, allopaths, and Dr. Albert E. Sumner, homœopath.

SECRETARY DELANO

returned to Washington this morning, and resumed his official duties.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Halle Steinsland as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Madison, Wis.

APPOINTED.

The President has appointed William P[illegible] United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, in place of Krum, lately elected to a Judgeship.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Mr. Brassey, Member of Parliament from Hastings, England, who arrived in his yacht, now lying off the Navy Yard, was introduced to the President, to-day, by Secretary Fish.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Address of the Commission to the People of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Centennial Commission has issued an address to the people of the United States, signed by President Joseph R. Hawley, for subscriptions to the fund of [illegible] million dollars required to make the Centennial such a success as the patriotism and pride of every American demands. The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section to see that each contributes its share of the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise, in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation, in each State and Territory, of Centennial organizations, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876, each commonwealth can view with pride the contribution it has made to the National glory. Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every National undertaking, [illegible] pledge and prophesy that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

T. M. Lane, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Ann Hudson, in Champaign, Ill., one year ago, was, yesterday, after a trial lasting six days in the Circuit Court, acquitted.

MARRIED.

CHASE—SCOTT—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 12, by Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rector of Church of the Epiphany, Orris P. Chase and Ella Scott, all of Chicago. No cards.

HIGH—SPILMAN—On Monday, Nov. 11, 1872, at the Chapel of the New England Church, by the Rev. [illegible] Chamberlain, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, [illegible] M. High and Mary Roberts, only daughter of Thomas Spilman, all of this city.

PATTERSON—McMULLEN—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's brothers, in this city, by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, assisted by the bride's father, Rev. D. McMullen, Mr. Robert W. Patterson, of Milwaukee, to Miss Matilda A. McMullen, of Picton, Canada. No cards.

OPDYKE—WHEELER—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Locke, Charles W. Opdyke, of New York, to [illegible] Wheeler, daughter of J. N. Wheeler, of Chicago.

DIED.

MYLES—Charles Myles, of typhoid fever, at his residence, 668 State street, at 3 o'clock a. m., Nov. 11. Funeral services at Grace Church, Wabash avenue, at 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 13, thence to Oakwood Cemetery, per Hyde Park train, at 3 o'clock, from [illegible] Row (Twelfth street). Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SHURLY—At Highland Park, on 11th inst., [illegible] Arthur, eldest son of E. R. P. and Augusta Shurly. Funeral services at 1 p. m., Wednesday.

☞ Buffalo and Rochester papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

102 FINE LOTS IN AUSTIN,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On the Grounds,

ON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1[illegible]

A special train will leave Wells-st. depot at 10 o'clock a. m.

10 Lots fronting on Central-av.
47 Lots fronting on Pine-st.
30 Lots fronting on Walnut-st.
15 Lots fronting on Madison-st.

This property lies immediately south of the Austin depot on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, between Lake and Madison-sts., having a front on Madison-st. Madison-st. is the main thoroughfare to Chicago, and is gravelled with Joliet gravel. It also has a west front on Central-av., which is gravelled and leads directly to the Riverside Parkway.

Austin is two miles west of Chicago City Limits, 20 minutes' ride from the heart of the city, and is reached by more trains than any other suburban town of Chicago, arriving and leaving at convenient periods for persons residing there and doing business in Chicago. The fare is 7½ cents or $50 per year for a pass on all trains.

The property is 30 feet higher than the level of the lake; is well drained by sewers, etc., and has a [illegible] soil.

Lots are 177½ feet deep to a 20-foot alley, and fronting 50-foot streets.

Churches and schools in a prosperous condition. A fine City Hall and School House have just been completed.

Madison-st. is 120 feet wide, and runs directly through Central Park, being open from Austin through Chicago to Lake Michigan.

An artesian well has been sunk on the southeast corner of this property, which flows upward of 20,000 gallons per hour.

A train of cars will be run to Austin every hour and [illegible], from May 1, 1872.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, one-third one year, one-third two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.

The Political Fight Being Over, Business is in order, and of prime importance to Retailers of

Boots & Shoes

Is the large Catalogue Sale of as good an assortment of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTH'S WOMEN'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S wear, as can be found anywhere.

Sale Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Nov. 14,

At 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at Auction, in addition to a line of KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, and NOTIONS, the finest stock of

Decorated China Ware and Toys,

FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,

Yet offered this season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Three Sales In One!

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, PIECE GOODS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOL HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC, ETC, AT AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. Also splendid line Carpets and Oilcloths. Sale of Boots and Shoes will commence at 11 o'clock. SALE POSITIVE. We have liberal advances on these goods, and they will be closed.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

LARGE SALE OF

Condemned Houses!

On FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C. C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to Western-av., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

A. D...
...surance Compa...
PHILAD...
Cash Assets after pay...
...E HALF MILLION DOLLA...
This OLD COMPANY ha...
$27,0...
...ce its organization, and ...ys has been. Its losse... ...ALF OF ITS SURPLUS.
CHAS.
160 L...
...yal Insurance
Assets, $...
Losses in Boston of nea... once, and without touchi...
$1,30...
...ced in the United States... The Liverpool office hav... ...pplies. The business wil...
CHAS.
Manager for...
INDEMNITY.
...RIENT
INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD
...ts Nov. 1, 1872 ...$651...
CONNECTICUT
FIRE INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD
...ts Nov. 1, 1872 ...$650...
Easter...
INSURANCE CO.,
OF BANGOR.
...ts Nov. 1, 1872 .... Over $400...
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE CO.,
OF MANCHESTER, ENGLA...
...ross Assets ...$8,861,1...
...otal Liabilities, including Re-insurance Fund ...$1,421,9...
...t Assets ...$7,439,2...
The above Companies have ...mall losses by the great Boston ...d will, of course, pay all losse...ll.
Parties desiring first-class in...ity will not fail to see the supe...curity offered through our age...
R. W. HOSMER & C...
142 LaSalle-s...
PHENIX
INSURANCE CO...
OF BROOKLYN.
Latest advices from the Comp... are as follows:
Assets, Nov. 1, 1872, - $2,03...
Total Amount Insured in Burnt District, Boston, - 4...
Leaving (if Losses are all Total), 1,58...
R. S. CRITCHE...
AGENT,
127 LaSalle-st...
HAMBURG-BREM...
Fire Insurance C...
OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.
[Despatch from Company, per Cable.]
...NRY GREENEBAUM & CO.: For Boston losses draw on Schroeder, of Londo... [Signed] KLANHOLD, Managing Di...
[Despatch from Company's Agents in Bosto...
...R. GREENEBAUM & CO.: Hamburg-Bremen loss less than Forty Thous... [Signed] STEARNS BROS., A...
We continue to write, as heretofore, on M... ...Dwellings, Elevators, and Warehouses.
HENRY GREENEBAUM &...
Agents, 16 N. Canal-st.
HENRY GREENEBAUM. CONRAD WIT...